PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,944—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBA BRANC OF THE ROYAL ASIATI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th March.
B.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
B.L. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 11 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	12th March.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th March, after arrival of English Mail Steamer; calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 13th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bomba

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE .... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

TRADE MARK

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.									
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand"	per doz.	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	12
BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine"	„	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	12
PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour"	„	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	0
GOOD DINNER WINES.									
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour"	per doz.	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour"	„	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	„	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0
SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.									
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	per doz.	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet"	„	41	8	23	0	46	0	26	0
— A SPECIALITE —									
ST. EULALIE CLARET	„	11	0	6	0	12	4	6	12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAVURES
AFTER PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTES.
The Prices quoted include English Oak and Gold Frames,

	Rs.	a.
Tel-el-Kebir.—From the original painting by A. de Neuville. Size 44 by 30 inches	50	0
Retour de Reconnaissance.—From the original painting by A. deNeuville. Size 40 by 34 inches.	40	0
Defense de la Port de Longboyan.—From the original by A. deNeuville. Size 43 by 34 inches.	45	0
A la Recherche de'un Gue.—From the original by A. de Neuville. Size 41 by 31 inches	40	0
Un Porteur de Depeches.—From the original by A. de Neuville. Size 41 by 31 inches	45	0
L'Alerte.—From the original painting by E. Detaille. Size 40 by 34 inches	40	0
Last Eleven at Maiwand.—After an original painting by Frank Fuller. Size 42 by 30 inches	55	0
Defence of Rorke's Drift.—After the original painting by A. de Neuville. Size 47 by 33 inches.	55	0
Une Piece en Danger.—After the original by A. de Neuville. Size 41 by 34 inches	40	0
Charge de Dragons a Gravelotte.—From the original by A. de Neuville. Size 43 by 34 inches	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes.—From the original by A. de Neuville. Size 31 by 41 inches	45	0
Le Cimetiere de Saint Privat.—From the original by A. de Neuville. Size 40 by 31 inches	45	0
The Thin Red Line (93rd Highlanders, Balaclava).—From the original painting by R. Gibb. Size 45 by 32 inches	50	0

ROLL CALL. QUATRE BRAS.
A pair of Oblong Engravings by W. T. Huland and Richard Josey, after the original paintings by Miss Elizabeth Thompson (Lady Butler). Size of prints, 30 by 15 inches; framed in Wainscot Oak Frames, with inner gilt beading, Size 42 by 27½ inches. Price—each, Rs. 30; the pair, Rs. 55.
FULL DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

CHLORINATED LIME
PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.

FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.
As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.
Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.
PHILLIPS & CO.'S **CARBOLIC POWDER,**
Is the best in the Market. Per Tin As. 8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Restores the debilitated Frame, renews the healthy action of the Organs, purifies the Blood, and cleanses the System generally.

ALWAYS TRUST-WORTHY.
KEMP'S
2
EXTRACTS OF SARSA-PARILLA.
MADE FROM THE FINEST RED ROOT.

Guaranteed genuine. The use of Genuine Root has gained for this excellent preparation an immense advantage over the spurious preparations that flood the Indian Market.

Price of Compound Fluid Extract, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6-8. Price of Iodised Compound Fluid Extract, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, Rs. 7-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Mild cases yield immediately to its curative power, and those of long standing are relieved and cured by a course of this Remedy.

DO YOU "DISPEP"?
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE WILL CURE THE MOST SEVERE ATTACK OF INDIGESTION.

Paparidine has established such a reputation in India that Anglo-Indians at home will not be without it.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

Can be prepared in the House, and kept in active use by an intelligent servant as described in "Times of India," January 30th.

CHLORINE GAS GENERATOR FOR SICK ROOMS, PLAGUE, FEVERS, LUNG DISEASES.
A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

An inexpensive and satisfactory method of generating Chlorine Gas Always satisfactory in action, and has the advantage of being perfetly clean. The Gas reaches every part of the room.

Price Re 1-8 with full direction.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.
BICYCLE SCARF PIN,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.
ALL THE **LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES** AT
MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, SOVEREIGN BELTS, HAT CASE, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS.—FROM Rs. 2-8 EACH.

THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

	in boxes of		Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

	in boxes of			Cash. Rs.	as
Regalia Antonio Lopez	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 20th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY OF S. COOKE.
(OWNER GOING HOME.]

A LARGE BUNGALOW (at Panchgani) in a beautiful Compound, well planted and watered.

A miniature BROUGHAM with pair of steady PONIES with Harness, a complete turn-out.

A TONGA in sound condition, with set of Excellent Harness and pair ARAB PONIES. Apply MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, POONA.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the AMOUNTS BID at the AUCTION held on the 15th February, 1897, for the Contracts of certain FERRY and ROAD TOLLS in the Thana District, for the year 1897-98 being inadequate, the said Contracts will be AGAIN PUT UP to PUBLIC AUCTION at 12 noon (Madras time), on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, before the Undersigned.

A. G. KOTWAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector.

Thana, 10th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 1-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1897, for the purchase of all perforated IRON STRIP SURPLUS to requirements during the year 1897-98.

2. Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 100 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

3. Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, Printed Forms of Tenders, etc., are procurable on payment of Annas Four, from this Office.

M. WALKER, CAPT., R.A.
Supdt., Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 10th March, 1897.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 3th instant, will be submitted for confirmation.

"That the Shareholders approve of the proposal of the Board to utilize the further Capital raised by the creation of the B Shares either by extending the Mill or by renewing the existing Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Gearing or any of them or by both of such modes as the Board may think advisable.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary,

Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

(THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share equal to 10 per cent annum, and will be paid on and after the 30th March to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 23rd March on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th March, 1897, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 9th April, 1897, on production of Share Certificates to our Representative there.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, — APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
Size 14 in. by 18 in.
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at *Office* the *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, kerosene table hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, incandescent-oil table and wall lamps, engravings, fancy table ornaments, etc., the property of F. FARLOW, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

On MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Photographic camera by Thorton Pickard with chemicals and accessories.

2 cases containing 46 kerosene oil cooking stois of different patterns.

6 cases each 25 kegs, each 13 lbs. printing ink,
10 cases each 5 doz. tins 18 oz. Brown's maize cornflour,
2 bets down leather single harness.
5 military and huntling saddles,
8 automatic knitting machines,

The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing, room, dressing and washhand tables, conversation sofas and chairs, arm, without arm and easy chairs, ottoman, bedstead, cradle chairs press, almyrah, dressing glass, etc.

AT 2 P. M,

1 secondhand light victoria
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome grey Arab horse.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 Singer's Apollo Bicycle cushion tykes in good order with lamps and accessories.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the tent No 24 near the Bandstand, Esplanade, the Valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery, and glassware, one full compass mahogany iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co in good order windproof lamps, table ornaments etc., the property of a Gentleman.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior cherry, peach, apricot, champagne and other brandy, wines, clarets, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, cocoa, cigars and cigarettes, salt, mother o'pearl ornaments, fittings and furniture, show cases, iron fireproof safe, gold and silver jewellery, corks and capsules, cheese, ham, a collection of postage stamps, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome strong victoria with a powerful silver grey Arab and a set of brass mounted harness.

1 chesnut Arab pony 13-3, 5 years, a very good trapper and jumper.

1 grey Australian horse, about 16 hands, broken to single and double harness.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 iron grey Arab 14-2 5 years goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &C., AT THE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS,

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Prince' and Victoria Docks, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of loose sweepings old iron wood, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messr's BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome china and Japanese vases rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong built Victoria with a powerful grey horse and harness, a handsome strong varnished dogcart with hood, a large collection of choice and rare plants consisting of palms, roses, lilies, ferns, begonias, etc., the property of W. TIEBSCHWAGER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties, in one or more Lots, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4-30 p.m., by order of the transferree of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha, the purchaser of the said premises, at an auction held on the 13th day of August, 1896, and who has made default in payment of the purchase money in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale, dated the 13th day of August, 1896.

MACHINERY.

Firstly.—Three ammonia ice machines, complete with all their appliances, engines, boilers, donkeys, pumps, ice-boxes, cranes, mechanical tools, &c.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon with the compound thereto belonging, situate on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. DeSouza and Sons, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Meeya Jittaker, subject to the rents and conditions contained in an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Ismail Beg Mahomed of the one part and Ardeshir Bezonjee of the other part,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs, Wadia and Ghandy, at their office No. 11, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at their office in Medows and Forbes Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 12th March, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED:

A SECRETARY for the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, from the 1st May next. Apply for particulars to the Undersigned

TOM. LEMESURIER.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th March 1897.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

REQUIRED

11,000 FEET of 6" SPIGGOT and FAUCET CAST-IRON PIPES plain ends as follows:—

5,500 R-ft. tested to bear water pressure of 200' head,
3,000 R-ft. Do. Do. 500' „
2,500 R-ft. Do. Do. 600' „

The Pipes to be delivered at Veraval on or before 1st May, 1897. A copy of the specification and terms of agreement can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the office of the Undersigned at Junagadh.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st of April, 1897, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (100) which will be returned if Tender not accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Acting Diwan of Junagadh.

Diwan's Office, Junagadh, 8th March, 1897.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines

KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest, Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICE of the Plague Committee has been ESTABLISHED in the Bungalow occupied by Br.-Genl. GATACRE, on Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED, for work under the Plague Committee, Qualified MEDICAL MEN and TRAINED NURSES, European and Native.

Terms on application. Apply to

SECRETARY,
Plague Committee, Bombay.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL,
Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE—No. 71.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Command Commissariat of Indian Manufactured Rum for one and three years from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March 1898 and 1900, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, Madras, Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta, and Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, hereafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers, up to 12 noon (Local Time) on the 5th April, 1897, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the Stations where required are given in the Tender form.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officers, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the above Commissariat Officers up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 1st April, 1897. Any addition or alteration made in the Tender Forms will make them liable to rejection.

3 Seals of Tenders will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4 Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Rum of Indian Manufacture."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of the Schedules appertaining to the Contracts, but the Term of Contract must be as noted above and the rate on average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole Earnest-Money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-Money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or Treasury receipt,* or Municipal or Provincial Debenture or Port Trust Bond for Rs. 110 for one year's Contract and Rs. 210 for three years' Contract Tenders without Earnest-Money will not be attended to.

*The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable Tenders will be notified to the Tenderers concerned on or about the 1st June, 1897, at latest.

B. L. REILLY, Lieut-Colonel,
Comst. Storekeeper-General,

Comst. Storekeeper-General's Office, March 8, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS;
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.
BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nervous and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone diseases, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND............ „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK. LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
V. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on Approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. E. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

60, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up	Last Half Year's div	Quo. Rate
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,310xd
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,75
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,280
Commercial Ld. Mad	10,000 15,000	100	10 7	10 p. c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	all	7 pr. ct.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 5s.	81
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12	6 p. c.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half year	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	455
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,00
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per c.	290
Bombay United	900	1,050	1,050	dvdRs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	50	dvdRs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	3500	1,000	1,000		890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	6 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	150	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	500	dvdRs12	1580
Crescent Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
[illegible] Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	510
Dhun Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvi 25	525
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	523
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	690
Gingenghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	4,100	500	500	50	700
Jaffer Alli	400	500	500	dvdRs.20	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	30	525
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	25	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
[illegible]	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	600	500	15 pr c	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,200
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Gooul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs30	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	365
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	301
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	60	500	dvdRs15	692
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	510
Venis banker Lakhmisunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	0x
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	75	1,15
Albert Ginning Co	100	600	all	12 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bengal & Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200		187
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs1	305
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	dvd Rs	95
Fort	160	8,500	601	25+90	1,160
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	531
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	400	220	all	15 pr. ct	21
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munnar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	800	500	500	25	65
Sind and Punjab Co	400	1,000	1,000	20.	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	5	520
[illegible] Woollen Mills	4,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	376	200	all	12	230
Volkart	6,200	1,000	10	vdRs65	1,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	—	1,000	100	—	115 5
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	158
Badham Pile	6,000	100	10	12	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	1,500	30	6,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	325	7½	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	51
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	dvdRs16	155
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	25	250	8 pr. c	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	63
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	91
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	47 50
Sandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	1,050
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	140
Tucker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	295
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	5		

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9	
Gold Leaf	,,	25-13	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13	
Do. do. new	,,	24-11	
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-11	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12	
Sovereigns	,,	15-14	
Do. Drazons	,,	15-12	
Silver 1	,,	34-4	
Do. 1	,,	34-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-27m., 6la. Low water, 10-41m.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
P. and O. s.s. Australia, with English mails of the 26th ultimo, due to arrive, 7 a.m.
Y. M. C. A, Apollo Bunder, Gospel address for young men only, by the Rev. I. F. Row, 8-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5 45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicap races to-morrow (Saturday), for yachts and ships' boats, besides the challenge cup race, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 :—

March	Castaldo	Novacek
Overture	J Puritani	Bousquet
Selection	Morocco Bound	Carr
Descriptive Piece	The Smiths in the Wood	Michaelis

Synopsis (a) Night ; (b) Breaking of the Morning ; (c) Five o'clock prayers ; (d) The Smith at work in his forge.

Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Valse	The Old Toughs	Miss Cooper

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Band-master A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Duquesne Greys	Ross
Overture	La part du Diable	Auber
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe
Vals	The Mikado	Bucalossi
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Polka	The Skylark	Kessler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ORDERS OF THE RETIRING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 5.

THE Governor-General at the recommendation of the Inspector of the Primary Education has ordered the classification of the Female School into two divisions, primary and higher education, sanctioning Rs. 377 and Rs. 566 for the head mistresses of the respective schools. A committee has been appointed to have the necessary buildings for four schools of boys and girls the expenses to be paid by the Municipal and religious Corporations in Ilhas. Dr. S. P. Ribeiro has been appointed Assistant Health Officer for Ilhas. During the month of January 1,889 vessels entered the port of Marmagoa and 91 left. The receipts of the West of India Portugueze Railway during the week ended 6th February averaged Rs. 55 per mile compared with Rs. 168 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the four weeks of the first half-year amounted to Rs. 62,801 against Rs 47,653 for a similar period last year. His Excellency the Governor-General before his departure has issued orders praising several officials, viz:—Lieutenant Colonel J. A. de Souza Pinto, who is commended for intelligent cooperation rendered during his Government and performing his severel duties in such a way as to add to the good name of the army to which his belongs ; Captain J. A. Soares da Costa Cabral for his zeal and intelligence as sub-Chief of *Estado Mairo* ; Captain Godinho da Mira and Lieutenants Pires and CostaCampos for the goodwill with which they performed the functions attached to the Command-in Chief ; Coloned L. J. de Faria for his bravery, intelligence, zeal, and dedication ; Captain D. S. Soures Branco, for the renowned courage and valour with which while in command of a column in the expedition at Satary succeeded in the extermination of a portion of rebels and dacoits ; Captain J. C. Oom for the intelligent and bold manner with which he behaved in the operations at Embarbacem, equal praise being meted out to Captain Brito and Lieutenant Botelles for their share in the operation in the above province. Captain da Silva and other half-a-dozen officers are praised for the distinguished manner with which they behaved in the operations of Satary. Half-a-dozen other officers are also praised for their bold conduct in the assault at Querim. From the manner in which the warlike services are recounted one may be led to believe that the army under the Governor-General has faught great battles and vanquished the enemy, but the real state of things is very different. The Boletim official of the 27th February says that the extra credit of Rs. 1,10,000 having been exhausted, and additional money for urgent expenses being necessary, a supplementary credit of Rs. 40,000 has been opened. Colonel Lucio J. de Faria, administrator and military commandant of Sanquelim, has been relieved of the post by the appointment of Captain D. S. Soares Branco. The Governor-General has sanctioned at the recommendation of his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop the sum of Rs. 2,300 for the reconstruction of the Church of the Island of Angediva. Out of this amount Rs. 1,150 will be paid by the public treasury in cash, and timbers from the Government forest, and the balance of Rs. 1,150 to be paid by the fund of the Church.

His Grace the Patriarch Arcbishop has addressed a letter to the Dean of the Patriarchal See respecting the rumours that were lately circulated about St. Francis Xavier. His Grace writes : "The inventions generally improbable and absolutely destitute of foundation which were circulated in Goa, in the month of January last, about the extraordinary occurances alleged to have taken place in the Church of Bom Jesus, where the precious remains of St. Francies Xavier, glorious patron of the East, have been for so many centuries kept, have outstepped the frontiers, as was to be believed, and devulged themselves throughout the whole British India, as it is seen by newspapers, and from other sources. It being likely that such naratives may prejudice the religion in the hearts wavering and ill-disposed, we judge it to be opportune to recommend to your reverence to adopt the necessary measures that none of the staff of the servants of the See, and those of other churches in the old city of Goa, may by no means whatsoever concur in spreading such rumours, entirely destitute of truth. The sanctity of St. Frances Xavier has for its unshakable bass the most portentious miracles and the most heroic virtues ; of his particular love to the people of Goa there are very evident proofs. Let us continue to deserove the same love, invoking in the terrible crises of these days his powerful intercession before the thrown of God of justice and mercy ; but with the simplicity of heart, and without the censurable deviations of mind, the soul being purified, and with the disposition of observing to the letter our social and religious duties.

Notwithstanding the complementary orders published by the Governor-General praising the army, the Ranes and the revolters are still engaged on their work of depredation. The scarcity which was manifest before has assumed famine features owing specially to the return of large numbers of the Goans who by leaving their service have fledto their native country.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE following letter was forwarded to the managing directors of the P. and O. Company, from the passengers by the Caledonia, on the last voyage of that vessel, when the French Government would not allow the passengers to land :—

S. S. Clyde, 15th February, 1897.

To the Managing Directors, P. and O. S. N. Company, London.

Gentlemen,—We, the undermentioned passengers, per s.s. Caledonia and Clyde, desire to express our high appreciation of the manner in which we have been treated by the P. and O Company during our voyage from Bombay On arrival at Marseilles, on the 5th instant, we found ourselves unable to land in consequence of rigorous quarantine having been imposed on passengers and cargo from India. As the Caledonia had to return to India on the 11th instant, it seemed probable that on leaving that vessel we should be subjected to an irksome and protracted detention on shore by the French authorities before being allowed to proceed to England, but the prompt action of the directors in sending the Clyde to convey us to England relieved us of all apprehension. During our stay on the Caledonia and the Clyde, we have been treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration by the commanders and officers of both the vessels, to all of whom we tender our hearty thanks. In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge the manner in which the P. and O. Company has come to our assistance, and has thus once more afforded a proof of its solicitude for those who travel under its flag.—We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

A B Eagan, C Fred Bennett, Ellen Bennett, Mabel Woolcombe, Nancy Woolcombe, Clare Graves, R P Cabbett, F H Cumberledge, G R Johnston, Neville Chamberlain, N E Thurston, W H Moss, Grace King, Alice Adams, Muriel Adams, R G Kennedy, N B Vakil, Isaac Ivey, E Percy Smith, W E Ward, George Harwood, Frances Cumberledge, Hilda M Curtis, F M Peyton, Leone Van-Overbeke Symons, Bertha Lehmann, A C Ward, Nina Hope Lehmann, H F Wilkinson, R Darling, E A Woodhouse, H S Symons, Edward Jackson, A L Swainson, Charles F Moir, H L Roehat, C O Hanson, and A J King.

THE HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a special jury, Arthur Napoleon Templeton was again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 28th November 1896, being a European British subject in Hyderabad, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, namely, Mrs. Marian Edith Whittaker, given her medicine to cause miscarriage ; and further with having abetted her in causing the miscarriage of her child, such act not being done with good faith to save her life. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Daly, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Cecil Gray, foreman.

Mr. James Fowler	Mr. R. W. Campion
Mr. W. G Wilson	Mr. J. F. Wagstaff
Mr. A. G Craso	Mr. S. E. Warden
Mr. A. Speakman	Mr. A. M. Tod

Mr. Lowndes read the evidence of Mrs. Ida Gostling, nurse, taken on commission.

Mrs. Helena Williams, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said she was nurse to the children of Sir Salar Jung, and knew Mrs. Whittaker. Witness was present at the last Hyderabad races, and thought she saw Mrs. Whittaker there on the second or third day. The races would be about the 12th or the 13th November. As she was sitting alongside the witness, she looked rather big. On witness making a remark, she said "Is it so far noticeable as that." She asked her how far she had gone, and Mrs. Whittaker said she had gone three months. Sitting alongside of witness, she looked rather uncomfortable. Witness went with her into the waiting room, where they had each a cup of coffee, and came out, as witness was unable to loosen the stays owing to there being too many people.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I first saw Mrs. Whittaker at Sir Salar Jung's bungalow, where she came with Mr. Templeton. On the second occasion, I saw her at Mr. Templeton's bungalow, where I had been to have a petition written for me by Mr. Templeton. I thanked Mrs. Whittaker for having taken so much trouble on my behalf. I think it was in October I went to the bungalow. The visit to the place was, I think, before that. There were lots of other people in the same room at the races as we were. There were no people on the other side, as Mrs. Whittaker was sitting in the corner chair. The rows of chairs were, I think, full. There was a tier of chairs behind me, occupied by people. There was a tier in front of me, occupied by people.

What were the exact words you used to Mrs. Whittaker :—I said, "dear me, you are looking very big."

Did you say before the magistrate "oh dear me, what's up !"—Yes. I am not sure of the exact words I used. I said something to her about her looking big, and about what was up.

Were those people all round there when this conversation took place :—Yes, there were, but they were talking to each other, and not listening to my conversation.

Was your name Brilliant some time ago :—Yes, that was my name.

When did you commence to go by the name of Williams :—On the 20th June last, when I married Mr. Williams. I never lived in his house before the marriage. He is a distant relation of mine ; he is my uncle by marriage. Mr Williams used to live in my house before the marriage.

How long :—On and off for the last eight years.

Mr Inverarity. Thank you (A laugh.)

Mr. Lowndes did not re-examine the witness, and she left the box.

Dr. Hehir was recalled and further examined by Mr. Inverarity. The accused and Mrs. Whittaker were not in my house on the evening of the 6th December.

Dr. Hehir was then told to leave for Hyderabad if he wished.

EVIDENCE OF MR. TEMPLETON'S BUTLER.

Michael Francis, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said he was butler to Mr. Templeton at the time of Mrs. Whittaker's death, and had been such for three years previously. Mrs. Whittaker lived in the house ten or eleven months before her death. She had a separate room for herself, but had no servant of her own. Mr. Templeton always used to go in and out of the room, also before and after dinner up to 10 o'clock. The purdah over the doorway used to be down ; and nobody could see into the room. Witness once saw the saheb giving her medicine four or five days before she got ill. He gave her the medicine in the dinning room. The saheb ordered witness to fetch a glass, and he gave it, and the saheb then gave medicine to Mrs. Whittaker before dinner. The medicine was red. Mrs. Whittaker had a little soup and went into her own room as she felt unwell. The saheb ordered witness to have the carriage ready about 10 p.m., as the madam was ill ; and he went out in the carriage. Witness did not know if the doctor came. He felt unwell, and went into his room, and laid down for the night. Mrs. Whittaker got well afterwards ; but got ill a second time after a few days. She did not get well again.

THE MOGLAI POLICE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. The police took me up on Christmas Day. The other servants were taken up afterwards. We were taken to the Kutcherry. Three of us went and lived in a house in Begum Bazaar. I, the ayah, and the mehteranee. The house belongs to a Moglai doctor.

Did not the police keep you in that house ?—No.

Who hired the house for you ?—I myself hired it. I could not go to my own house, and therefore hired this place. I am still living in the same house. The ayah, metheranee, and the kitchen servant still live with me in that house. We have never gone anywhere else.

Is the Moglai doctor a police hakim ?—No. I have forgotten his name. I hired the whole house. Louis and Metti have also been leaving with me in the house. I don't know who brought them to the house. I believe they made a search and found me out. The house was not used for Afzur Noor Khan's Kutcherry.

Did the police use to come to the house ?—No. Why should they come ?

Mr. Inverarity : I don't know why they should come to your house, but did they come at any time since last Christmas ?—No, they did not. I know Mr. Gay, of the Moglai police. He did not object to my going to Mr. Templeton's bungalow. I did not see Mr. Templeton or any one else on his behalf. Mr. Whittaker's first illness was on the day Mr. Templeton went in his carriage for the doctor. They had been out for a drive that evening, and returned about a quarter to 8 p. m. When the medicine was given, Mr. Harmond was sitting in the verandah. The Baba log had taken their dinner and retired for rest.

Did you say before the magistrate that the medicine looked red like ink ?—I did not say so.

You were examined on commission, because you refused to come to Bombay ?—I did not refuse as a pretext for not coming, but I was afraid of the plague to come to Bombay, and was therefore examined on commission before Mr. Williams. I said before him that the medicine was given in the dining-room five or six days before Mrs. Wittaker's death. I still adhere to that answer. Mr. Harmond had been living in the bungalow many days before Mrs. Whittaker got ill.

Did you say before Mr. Williams that you first knew Mrs. Whittaker to be ill ten or eleven days before she died, and that you never saw her taking medicine ?—Yes.

You were examined nineteen days after you were taken up by the Mooglai police ?—Yes.

You went in a carriage ?—Yes. I myself paid the hire ; I did not get it from anybody. We were not escorted by a body of the Mooglai police. I had not seen any of the police that morning. We went and sat in the large garden behind the kutcherry. We were not then under a guard of the police. I did not see any of the police there. Ameen Sab paid the hire for the carriage which took us each day to the kutcherry.

Who called you to come down to Bombay ?—The magistrate gave me a summons, and I came. I was handed a summons at the close of my evidence before the magistrate, and I willingly came to Bombay.

Besides the magistrate, did anybody else request you to come to Bombay.—No. No Mooglai police came with me to Bombay Yellama, the mehteranee, and other servants have come with me. I have not seen any Mooglai police in Bombay. I have hired a place in Bombay, and the three other persons live with me there.

Who pointed out the house to you ?—Gay Saheb took me there. He has accompanied the witnesses to Bombay. He belongs to the Mooglai police, but no other policemen have come with him to Bombay.

I had said before Mr. Williams that I had seen Sarvar Jung and Mahboob Yar Jung going into Mrs Whittaker's room.

What was the latest hour when you saw Sarvar Jung going into the room ?—Till 6 p.m.

What was the latest hour when you saw Mahboob Yar Jung going into her room ?—I never kept a watch and took no note, he lived close by, and went in when he liked.

Did not the Mooglai police tutor you to mention their names ?—No.

Do you say these persons went in for improper purposes ?—I cannot say. I do not know. Mr. Templeton's instructions to his servants were not to remain in the room where a gentleman visiting the house was.

AN AHYA'S EVIDENCE.

Ruth, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said she was ayah to Mrs. Templeton when Mrs. Whittaker died, and used to look after the children. She had been in service a year and half. She saw Mr. Templeton going into Mrs. Whittaker's room at all hours till 10 o'clock at night, even after Mr. Templeton had gone to bed.

She had seen the saheb giving Mrs. Whittaker medicine which he mixed with his own hands. At a later hour, witness was called into Mrs. Whittakor's room, who was suffering from pain in the stomach and rolling from side to side. Mr. Templeton was there. She was in undress in her bed. Witness noticed blood on the bed, and a child about five months old. The saheb told witness to place the child in the bath room, and witness did so. He told her to roll up the sheet and place it also in the bath room. He then went to call the doctor. Witness told the mehterance in the early morning to remove the child and clean the cloth. Witness did not know whether the doctor came, because she had gone into her own room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I was not taken away by the police on last Christmas Day. It is true I was taken away on the same day as the butler Francis. We were not removed by the Mooglai police. We went to live in a house in Begum Bazaar. The other servants of Mr. Templeton came afterwards to live in the same house. We did not live in two houses in Hyderabad, but only in one. Since we left Mr. Templeton, we had not seen him or anybody else on his behalf. I did not see any of the other servants since I left Templeton's bungalow, and have had no employment since. We have not been maintained by the Mooglai police. I remember the day Francis was examined before Mr. Williams. He did not tell me of the questions that were put him before the magistrate. Francis took me to the house in Begum Bazaar. I had never seen that house before. I came here, because I was ordered by the magistrate to come.

Besides Mr. Williams, no one else asked you to come here ?—Mr. Gaye told me to come. The medicine I saw Templeton give Mrs. Whittaker was on the same day that he went out to fetch Dr. Hehir. Before the magistrate I said that "Mrs Whittaker brought the medicine from inside. I saw it with my own eyes." I did not notice whence she brought it : I only saw it in her hand. The baby was in my arms at the time.

Are you aware that the baby was on that day with her grandmother at Madras ?—No, she had brought the child and left with Mrs. Templeton a month before.

Did you see Mr. Harmond and Mr. Templeton at the time the medicine was being drunk by Mrs. Whittaker ?—They were at the time in the verandah. The other children were playing ; and I had the baby in my arm after dinner that evening. The children were playing in the room next to Mrs. Templeton's bed-room.

Was it in the library ?—No. The baby was not asleep, but was just going to sleep. I told the magistrate I was playing with the children when the medicine was being taken. I was playing with one of the children while I had the baby in my arm. Mr. Templeton told me to bring some water for Mrs. Whittaker after dinner ; and I brought some from the dining-room. Templeton gave the medicine quite openly in my presence. I don't remember the time. I had seen the fœtus of my sister twice before, one five months old. I did not mention to any one the circumstance of the medicine that was given and the fœtus that was boro, and of the mehteranee taking the fœtus away the next morning. The servants in the house knew of it. I had not mentioned it to any one before being taken away by the Mooglai police. What I stated before the magistrate was what I was taught by Mr. Ramchandra Pilay, the vakil.

Mr. Lowndes objected to this answer going on the notes until Mr. Inverarity produced the original statement. If he was not going to produce it the answer was positively inadmissible.

Mr. Inverarity : This is quite irregular ; I am entitled to put the question ; and there will be time for my learned friend to object.

Mr. Lowndes : I only wish to know if my learned friend is going to produce the original statement ?

Mr. Inverarity read a statement made by the witness.

Were you not taken before Mr. Joshi three or four days before you were examined before Mr. Williams ?—Yes.

And did you affirm to a document !—Yes. It was written by the landlord of the house we were living in.

That was the Mooglai doctor —I don't know. He was the landlord. I, Francis, and the others went to Mr. Joshi. As I and Francis were coming from the bazaar, our acquaintances informed us that we were under the surveillance of the Mooglai police, and that we ought to be careful. That was what we asked our landlord to write in the petition to Mr. Joshi.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes : From the dining room, we go into the office, and thence into the children's room.

DISPOSING OF THE BODY.

Hooseinbee, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said she was meheteranee to Mrs. Templeton until the time of Mrs. Whittaker's death. The latter had no monthly sickness for five months before her death. One morning three or four days before hef death, the ayah called witness and told her to take away some dirty clothes, in which there was a child. Mr. Templeton came and told witness "wash the dirty clothes inside the bath-room, and take away the child and bury it." Witness saw the child, which was about 9 inches long. She took it away, dug a hole, and buried it after wrapping it up in a piece of white cloth. She buried it in a corner near the cook-room. She received Rs. 3 from Mrs. Whittaker as a reward. She paid it to witness with her own hands. She had got well again when she paid her the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I was taken away by the Mooglai police from Templeton's bungalow at the same time as Francis and the other servants. We were first taken to a house, which was found too small, and some of us were taken to another house before we were brought to Bombay. We were living in two houses. The other house was in Campteepur, and was hired by Francis of his own accord. He had also hired the first house. I dont'know the name of the locality. Francis knows it. I mean I dont know the name of the house. Three or four days before we were examined before the magistrate, we made a petition to Mr. Joshi. One moonshi wrote it for me. Francis got it written. Since leaving Templeton's house, I did not speak to the police. The object of the petition presented to Mr. Joshi was to ask for the assistance of a policeman in preventing Templeton's men, who were after us, from taking us to Templeton's bungalow, against our wish. I did not bury the child in the passage, which is about three cubits off from the place where I buried it.

You took Mr. Crawford and others to the place where the child was buried, and nothing was found there ?—Yes, nothing was found, but the place had been dug up, and there was only a hole, when I was taken there by the police. Yellama knew the place, and I had told Mrs. Templeton of the place, saying it was at the corner of the cook-house. I did point out a place, but the place was not dug up in my presence.

This is the first time you say you had mentioned the place to Mrs. Templeton ?—Yes, this is the first time.

You told Mrs. Williams you had never mentioned the place to any one !—I don't remember what I stated before the magistrate. I had said there was a panchnamah

Mr. Inverarity asked for the production of the panch-namah

Mr Lowndes said he had no notice to produce it.

Cross-examination continued : I dug the hole with a stick Yellama saw me digging, but I had no conversation with her. That evening, on her asking me, I told her I had been burying the fœtus of Mrs. Whittaker. I don't recollect telling her that the fœtus was five months old. I don't recollect making a statement about the matter to a lady doctor. I showed a bruise on my arm to a lady doctor, it was a serious bruise. I did say to the lady doctor that the bruise was caused by a policeman with his batom, because I refused to say what he told me about Mrs. Whittaker. I wished to show the bruise to Mr. Joshi, but he would not look at it. I wanted to tell him the same story that I had told the lady doctor, but he would not listen to me. Before Mr. Williams I stated that my husband had struck me, and that my previous story was false. I was not taught by the Mooglai police to say so. I may have told the lady doctor that I was offered Rs. 20 by the police to tell my story about Mrs. Whittaker.

The court adjourned at 5-35 p.m., till this (Friday) morning.

THE STRANDING OF THE STEAMSHIP KHEDIVE.

AT the Explanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr James Balfour Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port of Bombay, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summons against Captain Thomas Mathews, of the steamship Khedive, charging him with wilfully failing and neglecting to give notice of the stranding of the steamship Khedive to the Port Officer of Bombay, under section 6 of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act 1883. The magistrate granted the application.

THE Burma Railway Company should be well pleased with the bargain they have made with Government, and their shares will doubtless command much attention in the London market. A few years ago the receipts from the lines, then owned by the State, showed a steady falling-off in receipts, but of late lee-way has more than been made up, and the traffic has steadily expanded. The current year, as the figures above cited show has been particularly successful. The rice-crop in Lower Burma has been exceptionally good, and this has caused great activity on the two lines which run into Rangoon. The first thing that the new Company should do is to increase its rolling stock. We understand that when the rice-traffic was at its height the booking of all goods except paddy had to be suspended : there were not trucks enough to deal with the consignments sent in, everyone being anxious to get his produce down to Rangoon in order to meet the demand for India. Mr. Hebbert, the Agent of the Company, will doubtless deal with this question of rolling-stock at an early date.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 9th March were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 8th 4 feet 8 inches against 5 feet same date last year. Rabi flourishing, but slightly damaged by blight and locusts in Tatta Taluka, drought in four talukas, and locusts and frost in Sujawal Taluka. Kharif harvesting nearly completed. Ensuing year's kharif preparation going on. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts. Cattle healthy except in Sehwan Taluka.

Shikarpur.—Rabi much injured by frost. Prices of staple food-grains 12 seers per rupee. Cattle healthy except in seven talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crop flourishing in eight and affected with frost in four talukas. Karif preparations in progress in two tolukas Cattle in fair condition, except in three talukas. Average price of food grains at Naushahro—wheat 7 seers, jowari 13 seers at Shahdadpur—wheat 8½ seers, Jowari 12 seers per rupee ; prices in other talukas unchanged.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi generally flourishing, but damaged by forest in parts of Jacobabad and Shahdadpur and by winds in Kashmor. Sukkur Canal flowing. Cattle healthy except in Jacobabad, Thul and Kashmor talukas. Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi in good condition. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 8 and bagri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad—(for week ending 6th March 1897).—Reaping of wheat and gram in progress. Cotton picking commenced. Fodder supply Sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady but high ; jowari 10 seers 40 tolas, bajri 10 seers 40 tolas, wheat 8 seers, rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of rabi crops approching completion Cattle healthy. Fodder supply ample Labour sufficient. Prices of food grains stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 6th March 1897)—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of bagri 9 1-2 seers, rice 8 seers, wheat 8 1-2 seers.

Broach.—Cotton picking and reaping of wheat in progress. Harvesting of rabi jowari is completed. Cotton Crop is withering in parts of Vagra Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat—(For week ending 6th March 1897).—Cotton picking in progress except in Olpad Taluka. Reaping of wheat in Mandvi Taluka continues. Outturn of wheat is estimated at 8 annas. Fodder supply good. Cattle healthy except in some villages of the Bardoli Taluka. Prices of food-grains steady in all the talukas except Chikhli, where they have fallen by annas 4 per Bengal maund. Current rate of food-grain (jowar) at Olpad 10 seers 14 chataks, Chorasi 12 seers, Bardoli 10 seers 9 chataks, Jalalpor 10 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 10 seers 11 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 15 chataks, Pardi 10 seers 7 chataks, Mandvi 10 seers 10 chataks.

Khandesh.—No rain durink week. Total rainfall during season at Dhulia 26 inches 82 cents Average fall in the district 24 inches 96 cents. Harvesting of kharif and reaping of rabi in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Ploughing continues. Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in one taluka.

Nasik.—(For week ending 8th March 1897).—Total rainfall during seasons at Nasik 36 inches 34 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the whole district. Reaping and threshing of rabi crops in progress and burning of rab commenced in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Rabi crops in bagayat lands are in good condition. Fodder insufficient except in Dangi villages. No marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains. Cattle healthy except in some villages of Niphad Taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 3rd, 1° warm on 4th, nil on 6th and 7th, and 1° cool on 5th, 8th and 9th. Vapour in air normal on 3rd 4th and 8th, and excessive on all other days. Abnormal wind southerly on 7th: wind normal on oll other days.

a Thana.—Rab spreading in progress. The reaping f rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bhiwndi talukas, Crop not yet ready for reaping elsewhere. The outturn of rabi crops is estimated to be about annas 12 in Umbargaon, Mahim nd Bassein talukas and annas 4 in Bhiwndi Taluka. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops good. Rab collection and burning in progress. Average price of rice 7 seers 70 tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere, except in Nagothna, where it has risen by 20 tolas, and in Panvel and Roha talukas, where it has fallen by 75 and 40 tolas respectively. Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops and rab-burning commenced in some parts. Slight rise in prices of food-grains in Ratnagiri, Sangameshvar, Vengurla and Khed talukas and fall in Devgad Taluka. Cattle healthy except in Devgad, Sangameshvar and Dapoli talukas.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rabi crops withered for want of rain. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There is a slight rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in the Junnar, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas and in Ambegaon and Dhond pethas. In the remaining four talakas and one petha the prices are stationary.

Ahmednager.—No rain during week. Reaping and threshing of rabi crops continue. Late sown crops in jirayat lands failed. Wheat in two talukas affected by blight. Cattle becoming emaciated ; many dying. District average price of jowari 9 seers 71 tolas.

Sholapur—(For week ending 6th March 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 16 inces 12 cents, Madha 8 inches 68 cents, Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, Phandarpur 10 inches 90 cents, Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, and Malsiras 8 inches 52 cents ; no rain during week. Reaping and harvesting of early sown rabi crops in progress in some places, but the crops lately sown withered. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the prices of jowari at Sholapur, Barsi and Phandarpur talukas and fall in Sangola Taluka. Average price of jowari at Sholapur 11 sheers 3 chataks.

Satara.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops completed except in Khandala Petha. Land being prepared for next season in Tasgaon Taluka, Water supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bilapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops along river banks almost completed everywhere. No improvement in the prices of fodder. The state of agricultural stock the same as last week. Water-supply failing in Indi, Bijapur and Hungund talukas. Slight rise in the prices of grains in Indi taluka fall in Bijapur and Muddebihal talukas. Prices stationary elsewere.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Later crops dried up in most places. Land being prepard for next season. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum : jowari 12, bajri 11½, and rice 9½ seers per rupee. Water supply failing in eastern talukas. Fodder becoming scarcer and dearer. Arrangements for relief adequate. Food supplies sufficient.

Darwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops fair except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund, where they have withered. Rabi harvest in progress. Cotton picking continues. Price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks against 13 seers 11 chataks last week.

Kanara.—Late rice harvest in progress on coast. Cutting of sugarcane crops and sowing of it for next season in progress in Ghaut talukas. Agricultural stock good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Reaping of wheat and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cultivation of soil in progress. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat, grain, 8 seers 60 tolas, 10 seers 60 tolas, 9 seers, 9 seers 20 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Ploughing of land continues. Bajri 9 and jowar 10 seers per rupee,

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Reaping of wheat, cotton and pulses going on. Scarcity of fodder felt in parts of Kadi Division. Prices of food-grains : bajri 17, wheat 17, rice superior 13, inferior 18 pounds per British rupee.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

WHEAT crop prospects had considerably brightened in the North-West Provinces and Oudh up to the end of February. The winter rains had been generally distributed and timely, and these were followed by light showers in the first half of February. This has practically secured the crop which was sown at the proper time, and which is every-where flourishing. Later sown crops are naturally not so promising, and require further irrigation before the mature. Should the season continue favourable, it is satisfactory to learn that the yield will not be less, and may, perhaps, be more than 80 per cent. of a full average crop. The same good prospects apply to the rapeseed and linseed crops, which greatly benefited by the winter rain. They have escaped the fungoid diseases and a yield of 75 per cent. of a full average crop is anticipated.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,487 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (20th February.) with a cargo of sugar and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,491 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th February) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Cleal, Mr G P Hazell, and Mr Potter.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain A H Achison, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Ramsay, Mr H E Daunt, Surg Capt Melville, Surg Capt Milne, Miss de Carteral and 65 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following rule made by His Excellency the Governor in Council under Section 24, clause (*d*), of the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1884, for insertion in the rules published in Notification No. 8 dated 30th January 1888, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and is hereby published for general information :—In addition to the fees chargeable under Rules 13, there shall be payable at the time of application to the Port Officer, Bombay, a fee of Rs. 50 in respect of every survey which is required by such application to be made on any of the following days, that is to say, on any.—(*a*) Sunday, (*b*) New Year's Day, (*c*) Good Friday, (*d*) Queen's Birthday, (*e*) Christmas Day.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Horatio	2 81	Croft	Antwerp & Hull		F M & Co
E	Muke Maru	2053	Going	Japan	18-3	N Y Kaisha
F	Korbella	1983	Alexander	Delagoa Bay	17-3	M M & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin		20-3	H C Joosub
L	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	16-3	Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
O	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	12-3	F Heyer
P	Scharlachberger	1 62	Meyer	Hamburg		Glade & Co
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	25-3	D Abdoola & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner			W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
3	Muttra	4644	Tuxner			M M & Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Jephson	China	18-3	P & O Co
7	Australia	2292	Tait	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
12	Mazagon	4000	Andrews	China	11-3	P & O Co
13	Arab	2 74	Wells	Genoa and Havre		K Nixon & Co
15	Cashmer	1695	Garrett			H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okell

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	13-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Tug Princess	193	Bombay Port Trust
Dredger Teredo	304	Do.
H B Mudlark	302	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Okara s.	Jacobs	Mauritius, Feb 20
	Ellora s.	Gray	Calcutta, Feb 17
	R I M S Canning	Rose	Karachi, Feb 9
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Shanghai s		China

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Mazagon s	Andrews	Japan
	Dilwara transport	Mann	Southampton
	Persepolis s	Etienne	London
	Medusa s	Walluschnig	Trieste, &c

The steamer Pachumba, Acheson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Miike Maru, for China, &c.
,, Okara, for Calcutta, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Thomson, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow
Bovet, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Kamptee
Anderson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R Sussex Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad
Cunningham, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee
Ollivant, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Jubbulpore
Anderson, Lt, Bengal, 2nd B R I, on leave, from Jubbulpore
Yorke, 2nd Lt, Punjab, XI Hussrrs, on leave, from Sialkot
Temp ar, Capt, Punjab, 19th B Lancers, on leave, from Mian Mir
Stewart, Capt, Punjab, 10th Lancers, on leave, from Jhelum
Fooks, Surgn Capt, Punjab, 15th B Lancers, on leave, from Loralai

MARCH 11.

Ready, Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on leave, from Bellary

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Ready, Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on leave, to England
Kent, Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton, on duty, to Secunderabad
Bridges, Lt, Ms, 2nd S Staff, on duty, to Wellington
Dobbin, Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton, on leave, to Eangland
Melville, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Chaman

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th March, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 5 p.m., on Monday next the 15th instant.

3. Regimental Order No 4 of the 12th February 1897, placing the ground beyond the 600 yards firing point on the Coorla Range out of bounds—is hereby cancelled.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Mr E B Wallace having joined is taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

2. Trooper W Peebles has been granted six weeks' leave of absence.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m., on Monday next the 15th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th March 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company.

To-day at 7 a.m —10 in. R L M Gun Drill at 8-45 p.m —Nos, 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

No. 2 Company.

To-day at 7 a.m.—10 in. R M L Gun Drill.

2. To-morrow, Saturday the 13th instant, the Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m. sharp, for rehearsal of the ceremonial part of the annual inspection on the 20th instant. Dress—Drill order with arms and accoutrements. Putties to be worn.

3. There will be Class firing at Coorla to day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6 12 a.m. (local time).

4. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon this morning at 7 a.m., sharp.

5. There will be Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Monday next the 15th instant at 7 a.m. All Officers, Gun Captains, Gun Layers and Range Finders are particularly requested to attend. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. Expenses will be refunded on application.

6. In addition to the evening drills now being held, there will be morning drills at 7 a.m. on Friday 12th, (to day), Tuesday 16th and Thursday 18th instants, at both Head-quarters. Members should avail themselves of this opportunity to complete their drills.

7. The following Government Resolution is published for information :—Leave out of India for 6 months from the 18th instant has been granted to Lieut D. A. Robertson.

(Sd.) J De C ATKINS,
Secretary to Govt.

8. The following having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date :—Gunners A Muir, W B Webster, J C Cross, and C W C Carson.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Banabai vs Sakharam NilkantLalit and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
189-96—Mutubai and J Parbhudas Hemchand, vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow andG and C M and M.
437-95—Daphtary and F—SadashivAnant Dhar and others vs Vijaya at Damodhur and others—Little and Co.
230-96—Wadia and G Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomeda and others, vs Latifabai and others—Ardesir H and D, and M H Khan.
299-96—Dikshit and D—Mahomed Abdoola vs Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Esmail
578-95—Shamrao—Abdoola Fatte Mahomed vs Oosman Abboo and another—Payne, G and S and in person.
360-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hossein Ahmed Miya and another vs Kazee Mohamed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji, D and Co
461-96—Thakordas, D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Manshuklal and J

ABDUR RAHMAN has also intimated to the Government of India that he has informed the Haji Bashi, or the official who looks after the pilgrims, that pilgrimage to Mecca is not to be undertaken. Pilgrims are directed to postpone starting until the plague has subsided, and if this should not occur this season they are to postpone the journey until next year. The Amir has stated to the British Agent at Kabul that that there has not been the slightest sign of plague at Kandahar or in Afghan Baluchistan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding lin , As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs 18—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Benton's American Salve. No pain. No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

OLD CAVENDISH MANSIONS.—14 Old Cavendish Street, W. Superior apartments. Dining Saloon open to non residents—Separate Tables. Dinners 7 to 8-30. Sundays included. Cuisine and service high class. Men servants—terms per day or week. Fixed charge for meals to visitors. Apply for tariff.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS need be sent in for the post of Clerk in the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, six good ENGLISH WRITERS for the Office of the Plague Committee. Terms for application to the SECRETARY. Personal interview. Address—Malabar Hill.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8 Crossland Rollers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova, (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Breulla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET.—MAHABLESHWAR, furnished, RUSTOM LODGE, standing on a Hill in two Acres, compound. Open to Westerly breeze for many miles. Very few Bungalows at Mahableshwar have such delightful scenery. Season's Rent Rs. 700. Apply to Mr. F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic ....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. 8 ld by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180, each one second Hand (used only four months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per Dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

BICYCLES.—CHEAPEST CYCLE FIRM. Ladies' and Gent's Cycles of different makes at exceptionally Low Rates.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Mall Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. [illegible] per doz. quarts; also in 5, 8, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. [illegible] per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Limited.—Guarantee the purity of all Bedding manufactured by them, it being absolutely essential to health that all materials used for Bedding should be thoroughly reliable.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., executed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT VERSOVA, NEAR ANDHERI.

BONA-FIDE PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by the Undersigned for the PURCHASE of BUNGALOWS, known as KARANI'S BUNGALOWS, on the Seashore of Versova. They are all recently built, command a good situation, are open to the Sea breeze and are only 15 minutes' drive from the Andheri Station. Each Bungalow may be purchased separately. For further information apply to

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors, 101, Madows Street, Fort.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
FOR SALE.
Superior Ports direct from the Growers.
Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage...............	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold............	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing
BENTON & JOHNSON,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 15 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

AT the biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills in London, yesterday, 28½ lakhs were allotted, say, 11 lakhs to Calcutta, 7½ lakhs to Bombay, and 9¾ lakhs to Madras; and 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, and 2 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3 3-32d., respectively, for each medium of remittance, tenders in each case having been accepted in full. These rates are 1-32 lower for the Bills, but the same for the Transfers as the highest prices obtained since the previous Wednesday (when there were no regular allotments). Yesterday, half-a-lakh of extra Bills in Calcutta were allotted at 1s. 3 1-32d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 1-16d., say to 1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.

Consols in London advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday to 112 1/8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 117. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered at 29 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York there was no change in the metal nor in Exchange on London. The quotation for 3½ Rupee Securities remained at £62⅞.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The spot price of Mid-Americans was unchanged at 3 31-32d. per lb.; but arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions except the most distant, in which the advance was 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for March-July deliveries, and 3 15-16d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The New York market was virtually unchanged yesterday, the only alteration having been an advance of 2 points in June Futures, at 7·07 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between this season's arrivals to date, and those for the same time, in the two years preceding:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ..	14,000	12,000	24,000
Four days' do	57,000	45,000	93,000
Since 1st September 1896 ..	6,049,000	4,552,000	7,003,000

Our local Cotton market remains quiet, with very little business passing as far as exporters are concerned, while the Mills and Japan buyers are doing hardly anything. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Owing to the revocation of the decree prohibiting the importation of Indian Goods into Marseilles, the price of *Gingelly Seed* has advanced here to-day; but business is checked by the sharp advance asked by sellers. In other descriptions of Seed, and in Wheat, there is no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	9,733	bales.
Wheat............	422	cwts.
Linseed	583	"
Gingellyseed............	3,168	"
Castorseed............	2,143	"
Rice	70,096	"

FREIGHTS.—More business has been doing in this market to-day. The "Istrar" (s.) for the end of March and early April loading has been berthed for Antwerp, and about 4,000 tons have been booked for Genoa, at 11s. 6d. per ton; small lots being taken for other ports at steady rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 1/32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small business passing in Bank paper; and a fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, the rate for these advancing 1-32d. Later on, however, quotations became slightly easier and, at the close, the feeling was quiet, rates leaving off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	......1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	......1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 7-8 for 3½ per Cents, both for cash and the next settlement; but, thereafter, rates became 101 and 101 1-8 for Money and Account, respectively, with Threes quoted nominally at 98½; but we have not heard of any business of importance being done.

SHARES remain virtually unquotable in the continued absence of the regular dealers and brokers owing to which the Bazaar remains closed.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 20th February 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,927	46,242	685	...	...	25,660
Goods	60,966	47,852	13,114	...	25,599	...
Other earnings	2,841	3,021	...	180	...	5,614
Total for week	1,10,734	97,115	13,619	...	...	...
Aggregate..	8,37,180	8,42,855	...	...	...	5,675

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	164	2	234
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,95,884	16,63,908	33,304	23,98,076
Total for 7 weeks ...	8,08,884	19,43 908	37,304	27,90,076
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,490	3,04,412	3,850	4,52,783
Per mile of Ry. do	86	182	2	270
Total to corresponding date do.	10,86,940	24,15,868	42,613	35,45,411

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 60,782
Ditto to date.............................. " 7,55,335

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	15,300	20	18,320
Or per mile of Railway	21	109	...	130
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	20,682	1,02,207	495	1,23,384
Total for 7 weeks ...	23,682	1,17,507	515	1,41,704
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,404	22,298	31	25,736
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	194	...	234
Total to corresponding date do.	29,496	1,46,366	483	1,76,345

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 7,416
Ditto to date .... " 34,641

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	1,86,000	4,000	2,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	187	403		599
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,54,823	10,92,117	22,017	17,68,957
Total for 7 weeks ...	7,40,823	12,78,117	26,017	20,44,957
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,168	2,47,792	2,253	3,62,213
Per mile of Ry. do.	243	538	5	786
Total to corresponding date do.	8,41,887	17,72,342	27,121	26,42,350

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 86,213
Ditto to date .... " 5,97,[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MHOW.

MARRIAGE.

O'NEILL—BROWN—February 27, at Christ Church, Mhow, C. I., by the Rev. Saunders Dyer, M.A., William Hereman O'Neill, Major, R. A., son of the late Hon'ble James O'Neill, M. L. C., of Auckland, New Zealand, and Manor Hamilton, Co. Leitrim, to Adelaide Louise, daughter of Colonel E. Brown, H. M. Royal Body Guard (Late Royal Munster Fusiliers), of Farnborough, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKIE—March 2, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant W B Hickie, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

NETHERSOLE—March 4, at Fyzabad, the wife of Mr M Nethersole, State Engineer, Kashmir Durbar, of a daughter.

PURVES—March 3, at Amritsar, the wife of R Egerton Purves, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PURVES—March 5, at Amritsar, Ettie, the beloved wife of R Egerton Purves, Punjab Irrigation.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

THE blue book on the administration of Local Boards in this Presidency during the last official year simply consists of a collection of the Divisional reports, and its pages will be searched in vain for a general statement showing the working of the system as a whole in Western India. The Northern Division is the first reported on. It contains six District Boards and forty Taluka Boards. The only Collectorate to which the elective franchise has not been extended is that of the Panch Mahals, where the backward condition of the people precludes the grant of the franchise even to the limited extent required for Local Board elections. Chorasi was the only Local Board which did not comply with the provisions of the law regarding half-yearly meetings. The Boards had 21½ lakhs of rupees available for expenditure, but a balance of no less than one-third of this amount remained in hand at the close of the year. Nearly eight lakhs of the expenditure went to civil works, and rather more than one-half of that sum went to the other main work of these authorities—education. In the Central Division there are six district boards and sixty-five taluka boards. The figures of attendance of members clearly indicate a general improvement as compared with previous years. The income exclusive of opening balances was 14½ lakhs, and the expenditure 16½ lakhs as compared with 15¼ in the previous year. The incidence of taxation was three annas and ten pies per head of population, this being two pies higher than in the Northern Division. Mr. Spence, in his report, makes the suggestion that a register should be prepared and kept up of all works and buildings at present under the charge of Local Boards. When these bodies were constituted twenty-eight years ago a certain number of works were placed in their case, but a careful inventory of these works for future reference was not made, as was the case a decade later in England in respect to the public buildings and other structures handed over by the Quarter Sessions to the then newly found County Councils. The number of structures vested in the Local Boards has largely increased since 1869, but Mr. Spence states that no register is kept; and a natural sequel of this neglect is that no annual inspection is made to see that they are properly maintained. The Commissioner contrasts this state of things with the careful registration that is carried out in the P. W. D. and expresses a fear that an inspection now would show that many works carried on in former years have either disappeared or been allowed to fall into great disrepair.

The recommendation comes with added force from a District Officer like Mr. Spence, who knowing the evils arising from the multiplication of unnecessary returns would be very slow to propose the compilation of records not demanded for the purposes of efficient administration. The keeping of a register is calculated to reduce the waste caused by allowing structures to fall into ruins, and also to prevent litigation in future years as to the ownership of tanks or other small works which some local resident landowner may erroneously regard as his own property instead of that of the public. This recommendation of Mr. Spence is one of the few practical suggestions with which the dull pages of the report are made more readable. It may be hoped that when the present strain upon the Government service, consequent on plague and famine, is removed, this proposal will be carried out. The figures we have quoted, showing the large balances kept in hand in the Northern and Central Divisions, were almost equalled in the Southern Division, although the income is less. To retain in hand seven lakhs out of a total available sum of eighteen lakhs is an achievement which points to neglect of their duties on the part of the Boards, rather than to economical administration. The balance is nearly a lakh higher than it was in the preceding year, and this has led the Commissioner to ask the Collectors to give the subject their personal attention. They are required to submit to him on the 10th February in each year a statement showing the balances that are likely to remain unutilized, so that the necessary orders may be issued before the year closes. There are many very useful ways in which the one-anna cess can be expended, and since the duties and liabilities of Local Boards are kept within clearly defined limits there is no need to keep such large balances out of recurring income to meet emergencies. In the Southern Division the incidence of the one-anna cess per head of population was 2 annas 1 pie. Mr. Ebden at the end of his report expresses the opinion that the working of the system was carried on without friction and with perfect loyalty, under the directive control of the Collectors and their subordinates. It may be remarked that without such control the system would not work at all satisfactorily under the conditions which prevail in rural areas. In Sind the aggregate income of the five District and 46 Taluka Boards was 9¼ lakhs, and the incidence of taxation was three annas and four pies per head of population. The closing balance in this Province is not so large proportionally as is the case in the three divisions of the Presidency proper. One part of the work of the Local Boards in Sind is that of tree plantation. In the upper districts of the Province especially, where the glare of the sun is great and there is little or no natural shade it is necessary to plant trees in all camping grounds for the convenience of travellers. Avenues of trees have been planted where possible, along roads leading to many important villages, and considerable attention is paid to their maintenance and extension.

SIR A. MACKENZIE has replied with characteristic vigour to the protest of the Calcutta Corporation against the observations which he deemed it his duty to make at the opening of the new drainage works in November last. The protesters were badly advised when they took the ground that the Lieutenant-Governor being present on that occasion as an "honoured guest" had no right to say disagreeable things to his hosts. His Honour utterly repudiates the idea that when he meets the Commissioners in his official capacity on a public occasion he is to confine himself to flattering compliments and platitudes that serve no practical purpose. Moreover, they knew when they invited him that he has always spoken with entire freedom in other parts of Bengal. His opinion of the shortcomings of the Corporation in respect to the sanitary requirements of Calcutta was no secret; it was set forth in a resolution of Government issued a month before which made such a sensation in Calcutta and throughout India. In his address at the opening of the Entally Works he did not, as the "protest" alleged, indulge in unmeasured and unmerited censure. He fully acknowledged that a great deal of work had been done, and that much money had been spent on the drainage of the city and on the water supply. He was even lenient enough to find excuses for the endless delays, the besetting sin of all Indian Municipalities. Having done full justice to their achievements and shown that he could turn a blind eye to faults which they could scarcely be without, the Lieutenant-Governor would have failed in his duty to the City of Calcutta, the interests of which after all are of far greater moment than the susceptibilities of the Commissioners, if he had allowed it to be supposed that the Municipality in doing some things more or less satisfactorily they had left nothing undone. As a matter of fact, they had in spite of all remonstrances permitted a state of things to grow up all over the city which would have made the ravages of plague infinitely more deadly than the visitation which has carried off so many thousands in Bombay. The Lieutenant-Governor held in his hand when speaking in November last a paper disclosing a state of things due to maladministration and failure to fulfil the elementary duties of a governing body, which warranted the declaration that had the threatened visitation of cholera actually occurred the Corporation would have been swept away in a storm of public indignation. The censure is severe, but it is not undeserved. Sir Alexander, who is eminently practical, does not censure for censure's sake; the Corporation wanted to be roused to a sense of its responsibilities and its obligations, and his one desire was to rouse it and startle it into an adequate sense of the situation. He tells the Commissioners very plainly that they have produced Municipal anarchy by interfering with and harassing the Municipal executive by constant bickering and paltry interference in every detail, however petty. Irresponsible committees of men with more leisure than discretion or knowledge of business have done and always will do far more harm than they can ever repair. That a drastic remedy will be applied to this sort of nuisance is very plainly indicated. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to make reference to the Government of India on the question of strengthening the authority of the executive while leaving to the Corporation powers of financial control. The only true remedy for such a state of things is to take measures to ensure that the municipal body shall be composed of men possessing special qualifications for the duties entrusted to them. Why should the destinies of great cities and the lives of hundreds of thousands of people be entrusted to men without any special aptitude for administrative work?

THE mortality statistics of the past week show a further decline. A fall from 1,645 to 1,484 was recorded last week. The week just ended brings the figure down to 1,326, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 82·95 per annum per thousand of the population shown by the last census. The sections of Middle and Lower Colaba, North and South Fort, Esplanade, Market and Fanaswady are all below normal, while Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Chowpati, and Girgaum are very little over. In Mahim the death-rate has sprung up to 303·48 per thousand per annum. Parel, over 168; Sion, 161; Byculla, 141; Worli, 114; and Kamatipura, 105; while in several sections the death-rate is only just below a hundred per thousand per annum. Of the 1,326 deaths registered 590 are set down to bubonic fever and 237 fevers of other descriptions. Fever and plague go together, and wherever the one has been inordinately destructive, the other has borne it close company. Deaths from affections of the respiratory organs were little above the average, while deaths from phthisis are thirty-two more than the weekly mean of the past five years—this with a greatly reduced population. Fatal plague cases were most numerous in Byculla and Mahim, the totals being fifty-nine and fifty eight, respectively. Last week they were 112 and 74, with a total of 590, while last week we had 692. Parel had 52, Worli 30, and 99 are shown as non-resident and unknown. Umarkhadi, Dongri, Khumbarwada, Mahalakshmi, and Mazagon had an average of about twenty each, Kamatipura and Worli each thirty. We are glad to notice too that in Bandora a considerable improvement has been effected. The weekly total of attacks was 68 instead of 88, and of fatal cases 59 as compared with 81. The classified list for the city of Bombay shows that of the pestilence the Hindus were the greatest sufferers, 488 being the number among them. Jains lost but three; Brahmins a far larger percentage, eighteen; Lingaets, two; Mussalmans, who have not suffered so heavily in proportion to their numbers, twenty-seven; Parsis, ten; Jews, two; Native Christians, thirty-seven, a very large proportion; Eurasians two, and Europeans one. As a sign that the refugees are returning we need only quote the birth statistics. Whereas the usual total is 280 to 300 each week, they fell a month ago to 49. The total this week is 109. A month ago, women expecting confinement fled and the children were born elsewhere. Now men and their families are returning, and the birth-rate at once becomes larger.

IT seems that in plague visitations in Europe long ago the doctors wore a special dress when attending patients who suffered from La Peste. In *Janus* M. B. Heber reproduces a picture of Dr. Charles de l'Orme, Physician to Louis XIII., in a costume which he had made for his protection, as an example to his fellow-physicians. "I got made for myself a morocco leather coat, which I never laid aside, and I adopted the habit of never going out without some garlic in my mouth, some rue in my nose, incense in my ears, and glasses over my eyes. Later I got a mask made of the same morocco leather as my coat, and fixed to it a false nose half-a-foot long in order to turn away the current of bad air." The picture in *Janus* gives the doctor in this costume of his own invention, walking pompously through the streets of Marseilles, which are encumbered with bodies of plague-stricken victims. He carries a delicate wand through which he feels the pulse of his patients; so determined was he not to come in contact with infected "cases." Another dress is in Spanish leather; in the elongated nose are placed fumigating herbs. Like other physicians, Dr. de l'Orme had to lament that his warning was not listened to at first; and he had to reiterate his advice in regard to plague. "The dead should have been buried in distant places, far from the people; the houses should have been fumigated by large fires. I recommended that people should be careful to drink good water, eat good food, refrain from all excess, avoid constipation, and shun as much as possible prolonged watching, vexation, and care. I advised those who visited the sick to dress themselves in camlet, Arras serge, taffetas or if they were rich enough, in morocco, or in German canvas." The Government of Lucerne, according to M. Heber, counselled a fumigation for the rich of a mixture of gum mastic, the peel of lemons, apples, and quinces, incense, lavender, rosemary, sage, marjory and hyssop; for the poor, of berries and juniper wood, branches of pine, shavings of ash and oak, with apple-peel, the whole well dried. The temples, nose, and hands were to be bathed with a fine aromatic vinegar and the handkerchief saturated. In order to easily disinfect places invaded by the plague large fires were ordered in all the streets and squares of the towns. In 1594 an order was issued for the treatment of bubos. "Bubos, etc., should be destroyed as quickly as possible by the use of sublimate, introduced into the wound with the greatest care, an operation which should only be performed by those who are familiar with the effect of this substance. After the application of the sublimate the patient should take a warm bath, and should have a protective poultice applied over the wound." We have made progress in our treatment of plague, but in all those years since 1594 we are little nearer to a knowledge of its origin or how to keep it at bay.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that Government will assemble at Mahableshwar, on Monday, the 22nd March 1897.

THE Reverend C. E. C. DeCoetlogon, M.A., Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months. The Reverend E. S. Hall, M.A., Chaplain of Aden, is to officiate as Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his own duties.

THE Reverend C. H. Badham, B.A., officiating Chaplain of Ghorepuri, is to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar, from date of departure on leave of the Reverend A. W. Baynham.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday evening, new two-anna pieces were paid to the Reserve Treasury by the Mint authorities to the value of Rs. 1,65,000. Silver with Rs. 3,83,000 was received at the Mint for British dollar coinage.

WITH the sanction of Government the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Reverend H. W. Nelson to attend him as Domestic Chaplain.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail, to-day, for Aden, with Surgeon-Major H. J. Wyatt, A. M. S., and three officers of the 26th E. D. R. A., 11 Warrant officers, 4 women, 11 children, 99 men, rank-and-file, 4 women and 5 children of the 26th E. D. R. A. and details, 1 native officer, 18 details, 6 followers, 2 women and 5 children.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain G. A. Ross arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Karachi, which port she left on the 9th instant with the following details:—Lieut. E. U. Braubridge, Wiltshire Regt.; Surg. Lieut. H. Howell, Army Medical, Staff, 31 men rank-and-file, 2 women and 11 children, 2 native details and 14 followers.

THE Templeton trial was continued before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday. The first witness called was Mrs. Williams, nurse to the children of Sir Salar Jung, who said she saw Mrs. Whittaker at the last Hyderabad races about the 12th, November. She expressed surprise that her condition had become so far noticeable as to be detected by strangers. Mrs. Williams had seen Mrs. Whittaker twice, once at Sir Salar Jung's palace when she came there with Mr. Templeton, and on a second occasion when she went to Mr. Templeton's bungalow to have a petition written for her by Mr. Templeton. Dr. Hehir was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Inverarity, he said the accused and Mrs. Whittaker were not in his house on the evening of the 6th December. Dr. Hehir was allowed to leave Bombay yesterday, as he was anxious to return to Hyderabad. The next witness called for the prosecution was Francis, Mr. Templeton's butler, who said his master used to go into Mrs. Whittaker's room at all hours, before and after dinner, till 10 o'clock at night, even after Mrs. Templeton had retired to bed. Witness said he had seen Sarvar Jung and Mahbob Yar Jung going into Mrs. Whittaker's room up till 6 o'clock in the evening occasionally. He denied having been desired by the Mooglai police to mention the names of those gentlemen. Ruth, an ayah to Mrs. Templeton, corroborated in material particulars the evidence of Francis. She added that late in the evening she was called by Mr. Templeton into Mrs. Whittaker's room. She was in pain, rolling in bed from side to side, and she noticed on the bed some blood and a child about five months old. Apparently the most important evidence was that of Hoseinbee, the mehtranee or sweeper-woman, who said that she was called by the ayah one morning and told to remove some dirty clothes, in which was wrapped up a child. Templeton also told her to wash the clothes inside the bath-room and to take away the child and bury it. She dug a hole near the cook-house and burried the child after wrapping it up in a piece of white cloth. When Mrs. Whittaker was well again, she paid her a reward of three rupees for her services. Further inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Administrator of the Sachin State, with effect from the 18th February 1897, vice Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S.

THE Governor-General-in-Council has recognized the appointment of Mr. George Adolphus Frederic Berends as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 9 was 1,326, giving a death rate of 82·95 per annum per thousand as against 34·04 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 237 died from fevers and 590 from pestilence; 3, small-pox; 8, measles; 117, phthisis; 32, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery, 15, still-born; 61, old age and debility; and 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 12; Brahmin, 41; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 755; Hindu outcaste, 285; Musalman, 23; Parsee, 7; Jew, 59; Native Christian, 6; Eurasian 3. The total number of births was 109 as against 283 the corresponding period of last year, and 284 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The situation in regard to the Cretan question remains unchanged, and the Powers are still conferring.

RELIEF OF CANDANO BY BRITISH AND FRENCH MARINES.

A party of British and French marines after a perilous march inland have saved and escorted back to the Coast the besieged at Candano, who altogether numbered 2,022 souls.

RUSSIA OFFERS ARMS TO SERVIA.

Russia has offered Servia one hundred and twenty thousand Magazine Rifles.

SERVIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Servia has called out all her Reserves for drill.

THE QUEEN AND THE FAMINE FUND.

Her Majesty the Queen has given another five hundred pounds to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

Her Majesty started for Nice yesterday.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

The British Mission, under Mr. James Rennell Rodd, has started for Abyssinia.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR EXILED.

The Queen of Madagascar has been exiled to Reunion.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO BOUSSA.

A French expedition from Dahomey has invaded Boussa in the Niger territory and seiyed the capital.

AN ADDRESS BY LORD HARRIS.

In an address by Lord Harris to the London Chamber of Commerce he stated that the Government of India might be trusted to bring India out of any difficulty and that India deserved the deepest sympathy and most active assistance of England in her present distress.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 6th inst., arrived here, at 3 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

AUGMENTED SUMPTUARY ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase of the sumptuary allowance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 annually.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 11.

In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Rand, Special Plague Officer Poona, a meeting was held at the Municipal Technical School. Mr. Rand informed the gentlemen present, who were invited there by the request of H. E. the Governor, that house-to-house inspection with the aid of British was decided upon, and search parties of soldiers will be organised to make a thorough search of all houses. As the soldiers don't understand the native language, it was decided to appoint two nativh gentlemen to accompany the party and explain to the inmates of the house under search that persons suffering from diseases other than plague will not be touched, while those suffering from plague will be removed, without interfering with their religious rights and privileges. Purdah ladies will be asked to withdraw before the soldiers enter the house. The women will be examined by female doctors. Searching operations will be commenced from 6-30 to 11-30 in the morning.

The operations will be commenced from Saturday, almost all gentlemen present at the meeting have volunteered to assist the search parties.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There is no sign of the plague decreasing in Poona, though the officials are working very hard to stamp out the disease.

There were 47 new cases and 35 deaths reported to-day, of which the largest number occurred in Sukerwar Peit.

The total suburban mortality in 24 hours is 82. Eleven cases were sent to the plague hospital, and nine died The total suburban cases up to date is 362 cases, and 221 deaths.

Grand total since the outbreak of the plague in Poona from the 18th December is 916 cases, and 694 deaths,

A large number of Marwadi and Guzar grain dealers suddenly left Poona yesterday.

One of the Cantonment police constables is attacked with plague, and another constable of the city died.

Mrs. Duncan, wife of General Duncan, has opened a subscription list for camp segregations, and Rs. 645 have already been subscribed

Dr. Donnett, Special Medical Officer of the Cantonment, is better.

Eight days' quarantine has been imposed at Ahmednagar from yesterday.

Three cases were removed from Poona trains at Kalyan to-day; one was discovered at Dhond; and three were detected at Rajwadi, on the Southern Maharatta line.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna left here at 7 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Sunday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols .... 112[illegible]

3 per cent. Rentes .... 102[illegible]

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper .... 62[illegible]

Bar Silver 29 3-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 10.

8 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 75·0

THURSDAY.—MARCH 11.

8 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 79·1

[illegible] a.m. — — — — — — — — — — [illegible]

2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — [illegible]

[illegible] p.m. — — — — — — — — — — [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONG the 30,000 persons employed on relief work in Rewah State there have been 350 cholera cases, of which 160 have proved fatal.

MR. JOHN JARDINE has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 6th February.

LIEUTENANT F. DE B. HANCOCK has been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent and "ex-officio" Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, vice Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger, promoted.

THE services of Major S. M. C. Schneider are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. J. E. DOWN, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension for six months' furlough on medical certificate, granted to him in May 1896.

MAJOR H. D. M. MINCHIN, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonement Magistrate of Belgaum, has been granted six months' furlough.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

MR. G. MCCORKELL, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted furlough for twelve months.

MR. W. ROOK, City Police Inspector, Karachi, has been appointed to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Karachi District for a period of six months.

MR. S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Principal, College of Science, Poona, is granted furlough for one year. Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., to act as Principal, College of Science, Poona, during the absence of Mr. S. Cooke, continuing to hold his present professonial chair. Mr. H. M. Page, F.I.C., F.G.S., to act as Professor of Chemistry and Geology, vice Mr. S. Cooke.

MR. D. MORRIS, M. Inst. C. E., Port Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Karachi, pending the appointment of a successor to Commander Shopland, R.I.M., retired.

MR. E. C. B. ACWORTH has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. G. Bowen.

THE Reverend A. B. Watson, M.A., Captain Church of Scotland, Karachi, is granted furlough for two years.

MR. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Bombay, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months. Mr. Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act for Mr. Rivett-Carnac during his absence.

MR. D. DAVIES, on return to duty, is to be District Superintendent of Police, in the Bijapur District.

MR. F. G. PRATT, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr. C. E. Frost, I.C.S., to do duty as Collector of Kaira; Mr. F. L. Charles, I.C.S., to do duty as Collector of Kanara; and Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., as Collector of Ahmednagar.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to prescribe, as a temporary regulation, that no dhobies in places in Sind, to which this rule may be extended by the Commissioner, shall wash clothes, except in accordance with a license granted by a District Magistrate.

THE following appointments have been made in the Educational Department:—Mr. E. Giles, M.A. (Oxon.), to be Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. K. M. Chatfield, M.A. (Oxon.), retiring. Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A. (Cantab.), to be Educational Inspector, Sind, continuing to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division, until the return to duty of the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Byramji Framji Patel, B.A. (Bom.), to be substantive *pro tem.* Principal, Elphinstone High School, pending further orders.

THE death is reported on the 1st instant of Nawab Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan, formerly British Agent at Kabul. The late Sadar was a fine specimen of the native officer.

COLONEL WARBURTON, Political Officer in the Khyber, will probably proceed on three months' leave in May preparatory to retiring under the 55 years' rule.

CAPTAIN C. H. GOUGH will succeed Major Herbert provisionally as interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. UDNY, the British Commissioner for the Mohmand demarcation, will be accompanied to Dakha by Major Chesney, R.E., and Surgeon-Captain Macnab (The Guides). He will take only a small camp escort.

THE Native State of Perak has subscribed 2,000 dollars to the Indian Famine Fund. Dutch Sumatra has also sent a contribution to the Singapore Committee; and Kedah, a feudatory State of Siam, intends to subscribe.

THE Police authorities in Bengal have deputed an officer to the State of Kutch Behar to teach the officers there the system of anthropometry recently introducen.

MR. DE REMY, Imperial and Royal Consul-General of Austria-Hungary in Bombay, has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Bombay Presidency Indian Famine Fund.

THE new Bolan line is now practically ready for traffic. The last of the girders left Karachi this week, and the section comes under open line management almost immediately by Mr. Monk assuming the engineering charge of the entire North-Western system of Railways.

THE Amir has issued orders that all persons entering his territory are to be examined by hakims posted at frontier towns with a view to preventing the plague being imported into Afghanistan. Like the Shah of Persia, he has also forbidden the bringing of any corpses into the country.

THE reliefs for the season 1897-98, it is expected, will be on a more extensive scale than usual, as several regiments were not moved this cold weather owing to famine. The programme, however, will have to be settled with due regard to economy, as the Military Estimates in common with others will presumably be kept as low as possible in the coming Budget.

SATURDAY, being the Id, Sardar Mahomed Hyat Khan preached a sermon to a dense crowd at Jullunder, expatiating on the manifold blessings enjoyed under the British rule, and explaining the action of the Supreme Government in reluctantly deferring the Haj. He laid particular stress on the fact that possessing so glorious a Queen was a matter for thankfulness not exclusively on the part of Mahomedans.

CONSTRUCTION work is said to be greatly delayed on the Madras-Bezvada line owing to failure in the supply of sleepers. The contract for all of these was unfortunately placed by the Director-General with a Company in Burma, although local supplies might well have been obtained in this Presidency, and the contractors are unable to supply the requirements expeditiously.

MR. HUGHES, is said to have found the nature of the subsoil of Calcutta better than he expected. He has been able, therefore, to take his pipes deeper, and the estimates for the drainage works will probably be materially reduced. There will be no need of the pumping station on the Russa Road, and the sewage will flow by gravity from Budge-Budge straight away to a pumping station east of Bhawanipore, passing in a syphon under olly's Nullah.

On the Jhelum Canal the total work done to the 27th February was about 1,26,00,000 cubic feet of earthwork excavation, the outturn for the week ending 27th February was 31,00,000 cubic feet, and the quantity done daily per worker (man, woman and child) during that week was 20·4 cubic feet, the daily outturn per individual having more than doubled during the month of February, with every prospect of a still further improvement. The average lead is about 160 feet, and the lift about 10 feet, and for this a daily progress of over 20 cubic feet a head may be considered very fair for famine labour.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived at Dhubri on Friday, having halted on his way from the Surma Valley at Goalundo and Jatrapur to inspect the arrangements made for the accommodation of coolies going to Assam. It is satisfactory to find that the health of the coolies on transit during February has, on the whole, been good. The Total number of coolies sent to Assam Proper during January and February, *via* Goalundo, is 17,740, and to the Surma Valley 13,050. This is far in excess of the numbers despatched in any previous year. Later Mr. Cotton inspected the depots at Dhubri, and saw a number of coolies put under contract. Both men and women seemed to throughly understand their rights and liabilities and to be happy and contented.

THE earthwork on the new railway from Rai Bareli to Benares says the local paper is practically finished, and platelaying can be proceeded with as material arrives from England. The line will have a good chance of "settling" during this year's monsoon, and in the cold weather we should have the new route between Benares and Lucknow carrying a large amount of traffic. The detour via Faizabad will be avoided; while at the same time a large tract of country will be served by the line, which should develop local trade. In years to come we shall probably have a line running from Allahabad to Sultanpur and thence onwards to Faizabad, with the junction on the Benares-Lucknow Railway; but this project is not considered to be urgent by the Government of India. It would, however, certainly be an advantage to have a cross-country line of this kind, for Faizabad can now be reached from Allahabad only by way of Cawnpore and Lucknow, while Sultanpur is not served by any railway.

THE Government of India are now in possession of all the facts relating to the wreck of the Warren Hastings; but no conclusion as to the causes which led to the loss of the steamer will be made public pending the assembly of the court of inquiry. The first reports as to the admirable behaviour of the crew and the troops on board are fully confirmed.

THE King of Benin has one thing in common with the swan. He is liveliest in the hour of dissolution. He has sent a sort of preserved finger of Gordon, one of his victims in the recent massacre, to the Agent of a Liverpool trader, near the coast. Gordon was one of the two trading agents who fell in the butchery. The ghastly present removes uncertainty as to his fate, which was expressed in the first accounts. The finger still bears the ring engraved with his initials. The trophy was carried to the coast by a royal messenger and was carefully wrapped in a plantain leaf like a dainty gift.

THREE Englishmen—Messrs. Fraser, Lunn, and Lowe—on a cycling tour round the world, have arrived at Karachi from Bushire, and gave a lecture on Saturday in the Frere Hall. Their tour has been an eventful one so far, abounding in incidents and characterised by hairbreath escapes. From Karachi they proceed vià Hyderabad to Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Benares to Calcutta. From Calcutta they probably go to Burma, then to China, Japan and Australia, and home across from St. Francisco to New York, and thence by steamer to Southampton for London.

THE statement of approximate gross earnings on Indian railways from 1st April 1896 to 20th February 1897 shows a heavy falling off as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; the total decline amounting to one crore and thirty-seven lakhs of rupees. The heaviest falls occurred on the North-Western (55 lakhs), the Rajputana-Malwa (35 lakhs), the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India (each over 21 lakhs), the Oudh and Rohilkhand (12 lakhs), in the East Indian (9 lakhs). The Burma (State) Railway, the Eastern Bengal (State) Railway, the Indian Midland and the Assam-Bengal show increases, the improvement in the Burma lines being about 8 lakhs.

AT the request of the Burmese Budhists of Rangoon the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the free grant of thirty tons of timber for the tazaung which it is proposed to erect over the Mingoon Bell.

BUT little has been heard of the steady work on the Mari-Attock railway, a short but most valuable link in the system of strategic lines in the Indus Valley. For several years, however, the Government of India have allotted between 20 and 30 lakhs to the project, and now at last the works are nearing completion. They have been exceptionally heavy, as the country passed through is broken by ranges of hills and intersected by ravines: tunnels and bridges thus being required on most of the sections. The line is important as it gives lateral communication between Peshawar and Multan via Attock, and also places Rawalpindi more in touch with the cantonments in the Derajat. At present the journey from Peshawar to Multan can only be made by way of Lala Musa and Kundian junction, or by a longer detour through Lahore. Looking at the map one sees that when the Mari-Attock railway is opened there will be an unbroken stretch of line east of the Indus from Hyderabad in Sind to Attock, and when the Indus is bridged at Kotri direct through communication between Karachi and Peshawar will be assured. The strategical position generally will thus be immensely strengthened, while the completion of the Southern Punjab railway will give an alternative route from the big military stations south-east of Lahore to the Lower Indus Valley.

AN interesting account of a journey made by the Great Indian Emperor Asoka, about 230 B. C., to the recently rediscovered birth-place of Buddha in the Nepal Terai, was given by Dr. Waddell at the last meeting of the Calcutta branch of the Asiatic Society. It appears that Asoka—who travelled with a great camp and quite a little army of troops as an escort, like the Moghul Emperors and our own Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief in pre-railway days—made this pilgrimage on the suggestion of his high priest, Upa Gupta, the chief monk of Patna, who accompanied him as a guide. And it is remarkable to find that the very words which the old Indian Sanskrit history ascribes to Upa Gupta in pointing out the place, are the identical words which are now found engraven on the colossal edict pillar of Asoka there. It is also related how Asoka spent "a hundred thousand golden coins" in erecting a monument "to mark the spot for the benefit of remote prosperity."

MONTE CARLO was never so crowded as now writes a gossip. Not a villa is to be let, and all the hotels are full. The "Rooms" are so thronged that it is impossible to get near the tables, unless you go first thing in the morning or during the *dejeuner* hour. Indeed, the Casino is again to be enlarged in answer to the demands of the players, who for the most part can only stake with the utmost discomfort to themselves and others. There have been some wonderful tales told this season of gigantic sums won by people who were at their last gasp. Of course, these cases are rare, but nevertheless they do occur sometimes. On Saturday last a charming lady won nine or ten thousand pounds at *trent et quarante* in about half an hour. She staked the maximum (12,000 francs) each time. She played on the red, and with most marvellous success. Indeed, during her stay at the tables, there was a run of 13 on the colour she was backing; and this made but little stir in a place where a Russian Princess or a London usurer will win or lose as much every day of the week, and a cafe concert singer dispose of a diamond necklace in the morning and in the evening be compelled to borrow a Louis in order to pay for her dinner.

THE HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

GENERAL GATACRE AND THE JUSTICES.

THE President of the Plague Committee, on Monday, wrote to the justices, who had volunteered for duty in No. 10 District, as follows:—"Your name has been forwarded to me by H. E. Lord Sandhurst as one of the loyal Justices of the Peace of this City who have volunteered for plague duty. It is proposed to ask you to commence your work immediately, and with that object in view I would request the favour of your meeting the Plague Committee, at Parel Government House, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4-30 p.m. I shall there discuss with you the duties which H. E. Lord Sandhurst proposes you shall undertake, and the powers to be given to you." In response to this invitation, the following justices assembled, yesterday afternoon, at Government House, Parel:—

Mr Jamsetji Cursetji Cama.
Dr De Monte.
Dr B A Oliviera.
Mr Jehangir Hormusji Modi.
Mr Adamji Pirbhoy.
Dr Dhunjishaw R Tata.
Mr Dadabhoy Jijibhoy.
Mr K M Shroff.
Vety Major Mills.
Mr Vasanji Khimji.

There were but three absentees, two of whom had already arranged with Dr. Jennings, the medical officer in charge of the district, for their share in the work—Mr. George Cotton to look after the house-to-house visitation for the employes of Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company's group of mills, and Dr. A. H. Dean to do the same for the European staff and hands at the B.-B. and C.I. Railway Workshops. The arrival of the justices at Government House synchronised with that of eighty men of the 8th Bombay Infantry—a fine stalwart body of Punjabis—under Lieutenant Strong, for allotment to justices as escort. The barracks in the compound had been lime-washed by a number of workmen and were ready for the reception of the soldiers. They had first, however, to pass the keen scrutiny of General Gatacre, who arrived shortly after 4-30, accompanied by Mr. James, a member of the Committee, Dr. Weir, and Surgeon-Major Wilkins, Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Police Commissioner, and Mr. H. Holmes, who had been relieved of his duties as assistant to the Municipal Commissioner and appointed A.-D.-C. to the Plague Committee, were also present. The justices had assembled in the Office of Surgeon-Captain Jennings, but General Gatacre decided that it would be better to hold the meeting outside. General Gatacre addressed the justices as follows:—

There is very little that it will be necessary for me to say, and I will try to make my remarks as short as possible We all know the object for which we have come here, and that is to stamp out the plague in the only way possible by enlisting the active cooperation of J. P's and influential residents of the districts. You see, that until the plague is stamped out we cannot hope for recovery of the trade of the city, which has almost come to a standstill. It is the earnest object of Government, and it will be your object to so improve the situation as to get back the wonted prosperity of the city. This cannot be done without machinery, and the first people we come to are the justices, and as you have done so much in the past, we have no doubt you will be equally zealous in the future. We have the fullest confidence that you will do all in your power to assist Government in this crisis."

The names of those present having been taken, General Gatacre proceeded:

"Of course, to stamp out the plague thoroughly it would be necessary to utilise your services in the best possible way. We must keep you at work systematically, and when you have got into our plan of operations, and have settled down to the work, we have no doubt that difficulties will disappear. We desire the justices to work at house to house visitation from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock in the morning. Care has been taken that the work should be alloted to the justices in the vicinity where they reside, and their local knowledge will enable them to efficiently carry out the work, which would not be possible apart from their help When the work for the morning is finished, it is proposed that the justices should go to the office or sub-office and make short verbal or written report in a form, which will be given to you shortly. The reports are needed, because Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Secretary of State are very anxious to know all that is being done. And these reports will be compiled and sent Home for the information of Her Majesty. In each district there will be a certain number of litters and vehicles for the removal of the sufferers to hospitals. These vehicles will always be at the disposal of justices, and when a case is found in a house, he can order removal of the patient in one of them. Any rags or dirty clothes or refuse in or about the effects of the house, are to be burnt up, and the dwelling will be closed until it has been thoroughly white-washed and disinfected, which will be done by the Municipal staff. What we want to do is to put the people whose families are affected to the least possible inconvenience. But as you all know, you must keep people in an affected family, of house, or out of the dwelling until it has been thoroughly disinfected and white-washed. This work will take a certain number of days, and while it is going on provision will be made for the people turned out in the camps, which have been put up in convenient places. The sick will be attended by our doctors, and nursed by our Sisters of Mercy and others. And while they are there their families will be fed in the Segregation Camp at the Government expense. As the work that has been assigned to you is of great importance, you will all be made, special constables, and legal powers will be given you, which will prevent any questions of law arising hereafter."

The President of the Committee and his colleagues were then interrogated upon a number of points by the justices in general, and Mr. K. M. Shroff in particular. The latter commenced the interpellations by enquiring whether the extra powers to be conferred on the justices would relieve them from liability for trespass. He received the assurance from the General, that the special power would cover every thing of the kind Mr. James, replying to another question, said that each justice would be given one sub-inspector, one policeman, and four Military sepoys. The General then emphasized the determonation of Government to do their utmost not to have the rules of purdah violated, and said that care would be taken to appoint lady doctors. Mr. Shroff, still harping on a question of the special powers, wanted to know if they would have authority to force open the doors of deserted houses. General Gatacre said they would but pointed out that force of this kind should not be resorted to; save when absolutely necessary. He added; "We do not want to frighten people, but the work must be done, and I am quite sure that the justices will exercise due prudence."

Veterinary-Major Mills asked what would happen in the case of a deserted tenement, containing more or less valuable property. The General's reply raised a laugh. He said: "You have a police guard, and in the event of a house being broken-open, one of the sepoys can be left in charge of it. That will be satisfactory, for I have never heard of a policeman who could not be trusted." Further questions on the same subject, which was evidently uppermost in the minds of the J. P.'s, received virtually the same answer. Thoughts of personal convenience came next, and one justice asked whether it would be essential for him and his colleagues to take the reports personally to the office. Could they not be sent? Mr. James pointed out that offices were situated at convenient centres, and that the justices could deliver the report at the nearest office; but, he added, that if a justice, on any particular day, was unable to take the report, he could send it to the office. "What about our gharry hire?" said one of the volunteers; but the query escaped notice.

Mr. K. M. Shroff next wanted to know whether they were expected to work on Sundays, and Mr. James gave an affirmative reply. Two or three justices then asked whether the rule of visiting from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. was absolutely binding regardless of the personal convenience of the justices? General Gatacre while pointing out that it would be advantageous to have a uniform time, said that there would be no objection to the justices working at other hours in the day instead of the early morning in the event of their being unable to go on their rounds then. Last, but not least, in importance came questions as to whether removal to the hospital was to apply to wealthy natives as well as to the poor; even though they had accommodation to be kept apart in their own homes. General Gatacre replied that the rule must apply to all alike, and that the plague would never be stamped out if was not done.

A large plan of the district on card board was then shown to the justices by Mr. James; and the respective district assigned to the volunteers, one of whom, before leaving, handed to the General a drastic and far-reaching scheme in writing of suggested improvements in Mahim.

INDIAN IMPORTS TO BOMBAY DURING 1896.

THE statistics given below show Indian imports of cotton, wheat, linseed, and indigo into the city of Bombay during 1894, as compared with the years 1895 and 1896, and the provinces from which they came. The first commodity to be dealt with is cotton, and the figures are as under:—

	1894	1895	1896
COTTON	cwt	cwt	cwt
By Rail and River—			
N-W P and Oudh ...	223,070	531,894	471,587
Punjab	54,383	145,323	122,580
Cent Provs	97,697	186,521	244,350
Bombay Presy	2,591,141	2,638,248	2,581,554
Madras	51,125	40,857	81,871
Berar	871,224	1,122,711	1,154,844
Raj and C I	609,473	761,883	649,899
Nizam's Terry........	17,916	28,279	35,381
Mysore	105	57	4,040
Total...	4,521,134	5,455,773	5,346,106

The totals for the city of Calcutta in the three years were 493,734 cwt. in 1894, 634,357 cwt. in 1895, and 594,219 cwt. in 1896. The figures for Karachi for the three years are rather less than those of Bombay, whose monopoly of the trade is shown by the fact that the totals for the three cities combined were not much more than a million cwt. greater per annum than those of Bombay. The figures were 5,478,755 cwt. in 1894, 6,632,910 cwt. in 1895, and 6,545,700 cwt. last year. In addition to the totals recorded above Bombay received one and a-half million cwt. of cotton by sea, as compared with 185,000 cwt. shipped to Karachi. The total cotton trade of the three ports was over eight and a-quarter millions of cwt.

In the wheat trade Bombay had no such monopoly. Her imports by rail and river were as under:—

	1894	1895	1896
WHEAT			
By Rail and River—	cwt	cwt	cwt
N-W P and Oudh ...	135,088	568,471	8,735
Punjab	596,291	744,566	15,737
Cent Provs	885,538	730,644	638,362
Bombay	784,340	1,156,767	1,222,801
Madras	90	169	...
Berar	25,969	51,694	34,563
Raj and C I	348,903	366,345	588,079
Nizam's Terry........	1	3,438	1,503
Mysore	1,567	...	5,747
Total....	2,777,787	3,622,094	2,515,527
Total for other ports: Calcutta ...	3,083,674	2,666,345	1,548,195
Total for other ports: Karachi ...	6,966,334	8,099,868	2,349,633

It will be seen from the foregoing that while in ordinary years Karachi does three times as much business in wheat as either Bombay or Calcutta, the effect of the famine towards the end of 1896 has been to give back to Bombay, temporarily, no doubt, the place she occupied a few years ago as the chief wheat market of India. Business men here believe that the city would have a far better chance of holding its own in wheat exports, if only the railway rates from the North-West Provinces were more equitable, as compared with those charged to Calcutta. The imports by sea last year amounted to 1,617,000 cwt. to Bombay, 334,000 cwt. to Calcutta, and 49,000 cwt. to Karachi.

The trade in linseed was as follows:—

	1894	1895	1896
LINSEED			
By Rail and River—	cwt	cwt	cwt
N-W P and Oudh.	234,676	39,804	25,749
Panjab	2,474	3,752	25
Cent. Provs	904,063	360,865	361,495
Sind.........................	1,290,127	1,187,720	1,507,170
Madras	72,487	61,988	101,467
Assam.....................	1,000,839	487,828	718,016
Raj. and C. I.	1,348,987	225,665	196,684
Nizam's Terry......	435,902	376,212	571,625
Mysore	584	423	164
Total.....	5,290,139	2,744,257	3,482,401
Total for other ports: Calcutta ..	4,634,694	2,955,237	3,088,349
Total for other ports: Karachi ...	24,804	27,516	15,700

It will be seen that the rivalry for the bulk of this trade lies between Bombay and Calcutta, and that for the last two years, advantage has been with the latter port. The shipments by sea are very small. The total trade for the three years was 9,949,637 cwt. in 1894, 5,727,010 cwt. in 1895, and 6,623,746 cwt. last year.

The share of Bombay in the indigo trade is very small. The Indian imports were distributed as follows, the figures being for the merchandise sent both by sea and land:—

	1894	1895	1896
INDIGO	cwt	cwt	cwt
Calcutta	91,367	120,115	108,961
Bombay........................	4,649	3,624	15,015
Karachi	12,168	10,015	16,111
Total.....	108,184	133,754	140,087

HOW TO STOP THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had my mind on your city very much of late. I am satisfied that with an expenditure of £10,000 on plant you could have stopped your plague within a month. When I say "you" I mean the Electrozone Corporation could have done this, could do it now. And, anyhow if you have got ahead of the pestilence, it could ensure and keep your city perfectly sweet and pure. The virtues of electrozone one are simply marvellous. I see in the "Bombay Gazette" the disinfectants you use in the open are carbolic acid and the like. Now, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and all other such compounds are coagulants; they are not destroyers. They do not destroy the bacillus; all they do is to coagulate the albumen in which the bacillus finds its habitat, and when the effect is worn off, the bacillus is all alive again. Now, electrozone acts very differently. It always, and must always, as a law of Nature, lay hold of the noxious compounds with which it is brought into contact, and disintegrate them, break them up completely. The albumen is dissolved, the bacillus is absolutely destroyed.

The plague, say the papers, is an earth disease. If that be so, the soaking of all known infected spots, or suspected infected spots, etc, would simply mean the annihilation of the virus—of the microbes. When I was in New York, twelve months after Niker's Island was treated with electrozone, I saw that the liquid had penetrated several feet into the mass, rendering it wholly sterile. In all Indian cities where the soil is corrupted, even to a considerable depth, a thorough soaking with electrozone would destroy everything of a noxious character.

In saying all this about electrozone, I know you in Bombay have heard of electrolysed sea-water or salt-water through what is called the Hermite system. But Hermite's product is weak, very weak, and wholly wasteful: he has no system of preserving the gases, the hypochlorites (few though they be) which he produces, while one of our strong points is that our product is as good weeks after manufacture, if carefully stored, as it is at the moment of manufacture. All this, however, is troubling you to little or no purpose, for I do not suppose that there is energy enough in India to find sanitary salvation by any novel means. Speaking for myself, if I had the time to spare and the money available I would very soon be in Bombay and would demonstrate the correctness of all I have said above. That, however, is not possible. But I am satisfied that I am not going too far when I say there is a cheap and effectual remedy for any and all insanitary conditions in Indian cities at a moderate cost, —and that that remedy is electrozone.—Yours, &c.

London, Feb. 19. ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	2	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern..................	0	0
	Fort, Northern..................	3	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	0	0
	Chukla	6	6
	Oomarkhari	3	0
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market..........................	2	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	1
	Funaswady.......................	0	1
	Bhuleshwar	3	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada....................	1	2
D	Khetwady	1	0
	Girgaum	0	1
	Chowpatty.......................	0	1
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	1	2
E	Mazagon	0	0
	Tarwady	7	5
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	2	0
	Tardeo	5	3
	Byculla..........................	5	2
	First Nagpada	1	1
F	Parel	8	4
	Sewri	6	2
	Sion	3	4
G	Mahim	20	8
	Worli	4	3
	Water Division..................	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital..................	0	0
	Jain Hospital.....................	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	0
	St. George's Hospital............	0	0
	Hindu Hospital....................	0	2
	Servants Hospital	0	0
	Parel Hospital....................	0	0
	Grant Road Hospital..............	0	1
	J J Hospital	0	1
	Total.....	86	55
	Total to date.........	9,113	7,892

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 172.

It is satisfactory to note that such a decrease in the total mortality has not been recorded since the 9th January last.

RECOVERY OF MR. HANKIN.

We are glad to hear that Mr. H. Hankin has written to Dr. Jennings to say that he is getting well, though still too weak to sit up for more than ten minutes at a time. He hopes to be able to return shortly to Bombay.

QUARANTINE AT KOLHAPUR.

The Diwan of Kolhapur telegraphed last night:—"Please notify that from Monday, the 15th instant, quarantine will be imposed for eight days at Shirol Road Station, on the Kolhapur State Railway on all arrivals by trains from any stations between Bombay and Poona, both inclusive, of the Grat Indian Peninsular Railway, and between Poona and Belgaum inclusive on the Southern Mahratta Railway, except such passengers as are travelling by first-class and have obtained written certificates of exemption from the Political Agent, Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country, the Railway Magistrate Kolhapur or the Diwan of Kolhapur."

THE RETURN OF THE PILGRIMS.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the last batch of would-be Hadjis, who, after reaching Bombay, were prohibited from embarking for Mecca, left the city for Nassik, where their segregation camp is situated. The party consisted of twenty-seven men and one woman, some of them being Kabulees, and others hailing from Bokhara. The men were examined by Dr. Crimmin and the woman member of the party by Dr. Miss da Cunha, and they were all found to be in a fit condition to travel. The Police Commissioner and Mr. Crummy were at the Victoria Station to see the departure. Four armed policemen went to Nassik in charge of the pilgrims. Meanwhile the bunch of the would-be Hadjis have passed through the prescribed period of quarantine and have been sent on their way homeward. For instance, at 9-40 a.m., yesterday, 73 men women and children arrived from Nassik and were taken on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Dumra, which will leave that port this morning for Karachi with the English mails. The arrangements were carried out under the supervision of Sirdar Mir Abdulalli and Superintendent Ingram. The pilgrims were provided with breakfast at the Stone Bunder before embarking. They will be accompanied to Karachi by a guard of four policemen from that port after a short period of segregation, add will be sent to their homes, some in Baluchistan, and others in Sind, at the public expense. No less than 279 of the pilgrims at Nassik were entrained fo Calcutta a day or two ago, and others have been sent to their homes at Lahore, Peshawar, and Madras. The Nassik camp was practically empty when the last batch of pilgrims sent from Bombay arrived yesterday afternoon.

FROM POST TO PILLAR.

Yesterday a sick man was sent from a steamer in the harbour to the Apollo Bunder to be conveyed the plague hospital. The officers on the bundre sent him back to the steamer as the symptoms did not seem to be those of plague. From the steamer the patient was returned to the bunder, to be sent to the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital whither he was taken. The hospital authorities refused to receive the man on the ground that it was a plague case, and he was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital.

Forty-five huts, situated in Angier Wady, Mount Road, which had already been condemned, were burnt by the Municipal authorities on Wednesday. House No. 145, at Bapty Road, was opened, on Wednesday, by the men of the Executive Engineers' Department, in presence of the police, for the purpose of lime-washing internally.

1,078 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places.

Yesterday, the illness of two Mahomedans, employed at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses, created a scare, which was appeased by the intervention of Mr. Douglas Bennett, Market Superintendent.

Five of the patients inoculated by Dr. Yersin, died after receiving temporary benefit that seemed to promise recovery.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital seven patients. Six died and one was discharged cured, leaving eighty-nine under treatment. Two patients were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, two died and twenty-three remain under treatment. Into the Hindu Hospital, at Sussex Road, there were admitted three patients—three died, two were discharged cured, leaving twenty-one under treatment. Two more patients were admitted into the Bapty Road Hospital, making together fourteen patients under treatment in the hospital. No death occurred. Out of the four patients who were under treatment in the Port Trust Hospital, two died, leaving two under treatment.

Policeman, No. 1158, doing duty in E Division, and residing at Curry Road, was, yesterday, removed to the Parel Government House Hospital, suffering from the bubonic fever. Policeman No. 998, attached to the B Division, died in hospital on Wednesday afternoon.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

It has been notified that, as a temporary regulation, no dhobies in places in Sind, to which the rule may be extended by the Commissioner, shall wash clothes, except in accordance with a license granted by a District Magistrate.

It is notified that all rules prescribed under Act II. of 1897, unless the contrary appears from the context, apply to the whole Presidency, including Sind.

The following places have been added to the stations declared by Government to be infected:—Surat, Sukkur, Rohri, Hyderabad, and Karachi City and Cantonment.

The following additional rules have been made:—

(1) District magistrates or plague authorities are empowered to break holes in the walls or roofs of houses,

er to remove roofs altogether for the purposes of admitting light and air.

(2) A District Magistrate is empowered to direct the evacuation of house in the neighbourhood of an infected house, or of a block of houses, or a particular locality, and to prohibit reoccupation of such houses or locality without permission. At least three days' notice should be given and temporary accommodation should be provided.

(3) A District Magistrate, with the sanction of the Commissioner, is empowered to prohibit intercommunication between any place and any other places.

(4) A District Magistrate of plague authority specially authorized by him in this behalf, is empowered to close places used for the supply, preparation or storage of artiticles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses, and to direct the removal of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

DR. YERSIN AT THE HINDU HOSPITAL.

At the request of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, one of the hon. secretaries of the Hindu Fever Hospital, Dr Yersin, in company with Dr. Blaney, visited the hospital, at 9-30 a.m., yesterday. He was received by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Narayan Trimbac Vaidya—the joint hon. secretaries,—and by Dr. M. G. Desai, the Medical Officer in charge. He went through the wards, and expressed himself very pleased with the arrangements and the sanitary principle followed in regard to isolating one patient from another. He examined all the cases. Most of them were recovering, while a few were in a very serious condition, having been brought very late to the hospital. There was one case which in his opinion, was fit for inoculation, but as the quantity of serum required for inoculation would be very large he declined to inject. Dr. Blaney was also very pleased with the arrangements, and remarked when leaving the hospital that such an expression of opinion from a scientist like Dr. Yersin was a feather in the cap of the Hindu community. During the last week, i.e., from 4th to 10th March, twenty-four patients have been admitted—fourteen died, two within twenty-four hours after admission, seven within twelve hours, and the rest after twenty-four hours; two have been discharged cured; three convalescent; and twenty-one are under treatment. The names of those discharged cured, with their places of residence and the date of discharge, are:—Mathurabai Rande, Keshao Naik's Chawl, on March 7; Parwatibai Jayram, Ghodapdeo, on March 6. The names of those who are convalescent and their places of residence are:—Keshao Pandharinath, Mahalaxmi; Baya Sakharam, Chinchpoogli and Bhima Ganpat, Ghodapdeo. Mrs. Ramabai Ranade visited the hospital on Tuesday, and went round the wards, and spoke a few comforting words to each patient.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the week ending March 7, there were 9 new admissions, 3 deaths, and the following three were discharged cured:—(1) Anandji Raimal, (2) Ujamsi Jivaraj, and (3) Manibai (Kapole Bania). There are 11 patients under treatment at present.

DISTURBANCE NEAR SURAT.

A correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—The excitement consequent upon the measures adopted for isolating the affected, and certain orders with regard to the burying of those that have succumbed to the plague, based on hygienic principles, came to a climax on Tuesday at Rander. A mob of Mahomedans joining a funeral procession attempted to carry the corpse to a Musjid to offer prayers over the body there.

According to a notification, issued in connection with the interment of Mahomedans who have died of the plague, the body ought to have been direetly taken to the burial-grounds, so as to minimize the chances of contagion. When reminded of the order the concourse grew recalcitrant, the Mamlatdar was roughly handled, and grave consequences would have resulted but for the prompt action of Mr. Seddon, the Assistant Collector, who gave orders for the arrest of about twelve men, who are now in custody. Great uneasiness still prevails, both in Rander as well as in Surat, and to quell the fears of the more law-abiding of the people, and to overawe the contumacious, the presence of the Military is necessary.

A PROTEST FROM SURAT.

The following telegram was forwarded to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Surat:—"The authorities here having disallowed people's prayer, the Secretary, Hindu Mahajan Committee, earnestly prays that you will move his Excellency on behalf of the Hindu Mahajan of Surat to be pleased to issue instructions to the local authorities here to allow them to open at their own expense a special Segregation Hospital, under a duly qualified doctor of their own selection and confidence, and to make their own arrangements outside the city on Kattargam side in Harnabag bungalows and outhouses, a healthy, isolated locality for the reception and medical treatment of Hindu plague patients and for the residential quarters of relative attendants with due sanitary precautions. The erection of neat huts proposed by the authorities in the open being very dangerous to the patients and their attendants in this season, there is panic in the city."

BANDORA RETURNS.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 3rd instant are as under:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
3 March 1897	7	8
4 "	12	5
5 "	13	15
6 "	16	8
7 "	9	10
8 "	5	6
9 "	12	7
	68	59
Preceding week	88	81
Reported previously	599	485
Total since outbreak	755	625

The mortality during the week may be thus distributed:—Hill Road, 4; Bazaar Road, 11; Chimbai, 2; Rajan and Mulla, 2; Chuin, 6; Danda, 30; Khar Road, 3; and Palli, 1; total 59.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on the 9th instant, the following sums have been received:—

	Rs.
The Bombay Tramway Company	1,000
Mr. Merwanji Rustomji	20
Mr. A. M. Tod	20
Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Kooka	10
Mr. Walter Proctor	10
Mr. Jamnadas Premji	10
Miss A. E. Kimmins	10
Miss M. King, through Miss Kimmins	10
Mr. Jehangir D. Ghandy	5
Mr. S. Benjamin	5
Messrs. Bolton and Co.	5

DAMAUN.

A girl of the Machi or fisherman caste residing in Lower Damaun was suspected of suffering from bubonic fever and sent to Marwar and her shed burnt. There have been no fresh cases for two days. During five previous days sixteen persons fell victims to the plague out of whom fourteen belonged to the fishermen caste. There is no doubt now left that these were cases imported from Kurrachee whence some native vessels arrived in this harbour a few days ago. The Governor is taking all precautions to prevent fresh cases of bubonic fever bringing up here. He has issued strict orders to prevent admittance to any person into the city. For the purposes of plague inspection he has made two divisions of Upper Damaun and four divisions of Lower Damaun. The former are given in charge of Surgeon Major Monteiro and Assistant Surgeon Pereira and the latter in that of Drs Proenca, Satpute, Cunha and Moniz, the latter two, who are private medical practitioners, being specially employed. These six medical gentlemen are empowered to make house-to-house visitations every morning in their respective divisions; to compel the house-owners to limewash and keep the houses and gardens clean, and to recommend such of them, as may be poor to limewash their residences, the Government supplying lime free; to order all refuse to be burnt; to report to Government all sick cases; to remove to the segregation hospital all persons suspected to be suffering from bubonic fever and to break open such houses as may be found locked up without any trace of their owners. The Mahomedans of Lower Damaun offer prayers daily at 4 p.m. in the Joomma Musjid and the Musjid at Korra Vadat 4 p.m. and at the Mosjd at Khari Vadi at 8 p.m. for their safety from the plague. The Brahmins of Lower Damaun by way of propitiating the goddess of the plague have since this morning kindled a great holy fire in Golevad and are seated in a large number before the burning fire muttering mantras and keeping the fire blazing with large quantities of saffron, ghee, sandalwood, rice etc., and at 5 p.m. when their prayers are over it is expected that the Hindoo community of this place will pay their homage to the sacred fire by each offering a cocoanut and a quantity of ghee according to his means.

The two Banias, Narrondass Laloobhoy and bailiff Kalidass Vullabh who were sent to jail on Sunday by order of the Administrator Mr Azavedo, for obstructing the Police officers in the execution of their duty were brought before the District Court on Monday when the Assistant Judge Mr Francis Moniz who happened to be presiding in the Court in a special case, looked at the charges against them and after interrogating them decided that it was not necessary to detain them in custody or to ask bail for their appearance if the authorities thought it proper to proceed with the charge against them and accordingly discharged them from custody.

The ferry-boat which was running in the creek between Bhimpore a village in the Portuguese trritory of and Kolak a couple miles from Oodwara in the British territory is stopped to prevent persons from the Portuguese territory going into the British.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday show the following results:—

Imported ... 0
Local ... 28

Peths	Cases	Deaths.
Sukerwar	7	4
Budwar	2	1
Nana's	6	1
Rustia	2	1
Kasba	4	3
Ganesh	3	1
Bhowani	1	0
Shanwar	2	0
Rawiwar	1	0
Sudaseo	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Total	28	11
Total up to date	507	432

The total mortality from all causes, during the 24 hours was 77.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported ... 0
Local ... 0

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Connaught Road	0	0
Plague Hospital	18	14
Total to date	351	212

Amongst the 18 cases admitted at the Plague Hospital there were two from the Cantonment of Poona, one from Loni Kalbhar belonging to H H Aga Khan's household, and fifteen were sent from the City of Poona.

Pandurang Narayan, a Carcoon in the Income-tax office died from the effects of the plague.

Mr W C Rand, C S, the Special Chief Plague officer, has issued about two hundred invitation cards to the leading members of the different communities in Poona, including Military and Civil pensioners, Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, &c, to meet him this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the hall of the Municipal Technical School to discuss matters relating to the bubonic plague which is raging with great virulence in the City of Poona, and to devise means for the suppression of the disease.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The accomodation at the above special plague hospital having been found insufficient for the reception of the plague patients sent from the city and suburbs of Poona a long row of tents has been pitched by the Public Works Department, along the river bank a little beyond the present sheds of the Hospital for the accomodation of patients, under the supervision of Mr. A H Plunkett, C I E, the chairman of Suburban Municipality and other plague officers.

The Government of Bombay have declined to grant without interest the loan of twenty-five thousand rupees which the city Municipality had applied for to meet the expense of the measures for the suppression of the plague. The municipality have now made an application that Government will be pleased to grant the loan on the lowest possible rate of interest. We understand that Government have placed a sum of ten thousand rupees at the disposal of the Special Chief Plague officer for current expenses. —*Herald.*

PLAGUE IN THE SEGREGATION CAMPS AT KARACHI.

A Karachi telegram of Monday says:—The plague returns up to noon on the 6th inst. show 35 new cases and 26 deaths; and up to noon on the 7th instant, 44 new cases and 28 deaths. The totals now are: 2,262 cases and 1,985 deaths. The returns for the 7th instant include two deaths among Christians, one a Goanese, the other a Madrassee. The Sadar Bazar records one death again on the 7th instant; Keamari and Frere town also show mortality from the plague.

The strong and damp winds now blowing are favorable to the abatement of the plague. The health in the jail continues good, and although the jail quarters often record deaths from plague not a single case has occurred within the building. The segregation camps, of which there are now five, report plague deaths among recent arrivals, Nurseypuri being the only camp on the 7th that showed mortality among those resident in it for a little time. The Lyari still has a daily death-rate covering at least half of the total plague mortality. The shops in the Sadar Bazar continue to be closed, one after the other, causing prices to rise in inverse ratio to the number of shopkeepers.

AFFAIRS AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Plague returns are just now showing the heaviest mortality in the Mahim ward. Both at Dadar and Mahim, the air is damp at all seasons of the year owing to frequent watering of the cocoanut trees and their overcrowding preventing the sun's rays drying the soil. A damp soil is acknowledged to be the most fertile soil for plague. Under these circumstances I am surprised that as yet the Municipal authorities have not seen their way to issuing orders to prevent the watering of Oarts. Then again bodies of persons dying from the plague are still allowed to be interred in the old cemeteries which are in close proximity to dwelling houses. What with the already damp soil rendered damper by frequent irrigation and with bodies of plague victims buried in the immediate vicinity of dwelling houses, the condition of the Mahim ward will every day go from bad to worse. Immediate steps should be taken by the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

V. X. FERREIRA.

POONA SABHAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Poona Sabhas must be very grateful to my Brahmin friend, Mr. Kelkar, for his elaborate defence of their constitutions and aims in your valuable paper of 24th Feb., but as the original Sabha is split into two Sabhas, it is difficult to know which one he holds a brief for. It is well known all round that these Sabhas do not at all really represent the masses. Now that there are two Sabhas which are the so-called constituencies to look to Mr. Kelkar with glib sophistry tells us that nomination by a large number of independent adults is a preliminary to membership, but justifies this by adding that in the case of a few this is not acted up to but that there is a tacit understanding between such informal members and their constituents. This is bosh—Either the so called constituents voted, or they did not: they either know their champion or they do not. What proportion do these constituents of independent adults hold to the masses Mr. Kelkar will not tell us. It is more likely that these so-called independent adults are a few Brahmin landholders—college students and school boys, but that any real proportion of kunbis knowingly vote for these Sabhas is very doubtful. One fails to see much connection between these informally appointed champions and those in Poona. When the said constituencies are not consulted, and when these constituencies have been blocked and mapped out by some of the agents of these Sabhas, a Brahmin vakil or school-master in going to his village gets a few signatures either in his village or *en route*, the ignorant people imagining it is a petition on some popular subject. In this way pice and anna subscriptions are collected. Such votes by ignorant people forming but an infinitesimal section of the masses are in no sense either constitutional or spontaneous. They are as spontaneous as the petitions got up by interested agitators lately for remissions of land revenue during the present scarcity and distributed broadcast in one district. Mr. Kelkar tells us that the proceedings of the Sabhas are ratified, upheld, and encouraged by the people. When it is known that the masses don't read newspapers, it is rather far-fetched to say this. This so-called ratification is all bunting. It exists only in the imagination of a coterie of Brahmins playing at constitutions in Poona. Why not boldly write for Brahmin interests; why despise it under cover of the masses? The masses know pretty well that Brahmin ascendancy really means the degradation of all so-called lower castes. All the loaves and fishes would be for the Brahmins, while the lower castes would be left out in the cold. I deny that I said that homogeneity was secured by the Sabhas. What I said was that a show of homogeneity was attempted by scraping in a stray Parsee and Mahomedan or Mudliar in the Boards. The Sabhas are, and always even were, Brahmin Sabhas.

A CIVIL SERVANT.

The Second Sessions of 1897 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday the Third day of April next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

At an adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided.

LOAN OF DR. WEIR'S SERVICES TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked for and obtained priority to the consideration of the Standing Committee's resolution regarding the loan of Dr. Weir's services. He proposed that with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution that under the terms of Act XXX. of 1897 of the Government of India the Health Officer has been placed on special duty with the Plague Committee, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, be appointed Acting Health Officer for three months on a salary Rs. 1,200 per month. Dr. Bhalchandra said that under the circumstances it was desirable to lend Dr. Weir's services and also advisable to appoint Mr. Leask in his place without disturbing the Health Department.

Professor Muller seconded the proposition.

Dr. Katrak was not opposed to Dr. Weir's services being lent to the Plague Committee, nor was he opposed to Mr. Leask being appointed to the office of the Health Officer, as he was an able officer, and Dr. Katrak entertained the highest respect for his abilities. But what he contended was that when they had the services of such a qualified and trusted officer as Dr. Kirtikar available for the vacancy, he must be appointed to the place.

Dr. Bahadhurji submitted that Dr. Weir was appointed by the Corporation, and there was no reason why the latter should not refuse to lend the services of that officer to the Plague Committee who had only one distinct duty to perform and had not the charge of the whole sanitation of the city. The Corporation was not requested to lend that officer's services, and before the Corporation were aware of it the Plague Committee actually took him away from his municipal work. Nobody with any sense of self-respect would tolerate such a state of things. Why was not Dr. Weir appointed on the Plaguee Committee: Dr. Weir was the Medical Officer well acquainted with the sanitation and not Dr. Dimmock, who was appointed on the Committee, and who knew nothing about the sanitary requirements of the city, on which subject his knowledge was hardly one-tenth of Dr. Weir's. Dr. Bahadhurji did not think that with due regard to their sense of respect the Corporation would tolerate being thus deprived of the services of their own officer in such an arbitrary manner. No courtesy having been shown to the Corporation in the matter, they would be perfectly juitified in refusing the Committee to lend Dr. Weir's services to them. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that the services of their Health Officer could not be dispensed with at the present moment.

Mr. Bomanji P. Master seconded the amendment.

Mr. Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan entirely agreed with Dr. Bahadhurji's remarks, and said that the proposition before them had not been brought forward in porper form. The Health Officer had not resigned nor vacated his office in any way, and therefore the assumption that the office was vacant was wrong and the motion out of order. In the first place the Corporation must be asked to lend Dr. Weir's services, and that being done, the appointment to the vacancy could be proposed. The present motion was placed before them in an unconstitutional and improper manner.

Veterinary-Major Mills was of opinion that during the present crisis it would be very unwise on the part of the Corporation to refuse the services of Dr. Weir. There was no doubt that H. E. the Governor and the Plague Committee must have thought over the matter well before they deemed it advisable to ask for Dr. Weir's services. Government would not have appointed the Committee were it not found absolutely necessary to do so. He asked where were so many members of the Corporation? Where had so many members gone to? They were some miles away, and should they therefore be surprised when the Government stepped in and appointed the Committee? If the Corporation had stuck to their guns the present difficulties would never have arisen.

Mr. Kur, rising to a point of order, asked whether any of the officers could leave the service and join another body without their permission.

The President did not consider this to be a point of order.

Mr. Hewett next enquired if the proposition now before the Corporation was in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The President replied that it was the resolution of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Shroff remarked that there was no resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject. The Commissioner's letter was forwarded to the Corporation for information.

The President: If it is not a resolution of the Standing Committee I must rule it out of order.

Dr. Bhalchandra offered an explanation.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that the President having given his ruling no explanation could be now offered.

The President allowed Dr. Bhanchandra to explain.

Dr. Bhalchandra was surprised to find Mr. Shroff, a member of the Standing Committee, saying that the Committee had passed no resolution on the subject.

Mr. Shroff contended that what he said was that without expressing any opinion the Standing Committee had passed on the letter to the Corporation.

The President: Then it becomes the resolution of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi thought there was a misunderstanding in the matter. General Gatacre, Chairman of the Plague Committee, had made a request for the loan of Dr. Weir's services.

The President: Then the letter must be read.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, then read the letter.

General Gatacre in letter to the Municipal Commissioner requested that the services of Dr. Weir might be placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee for the purposes of general supervision, and that arrangements might be made for the current work being conducted by some other officer. Under the new organization the sanitary supervision of the town by special medical officers would be placed in charge of certain districts, it was desirable to utilize the services of Dr. Weir to exercise general control and to assist and advise the medical officers in charge of there districts.

Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, in a memorandum stated; copy forwarded with compliments to the Municipal Secretary and a request that the Standing Committee will approve of in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction of Surgeon-Lt.-Col Weir, Executive Health Officer being placed on duty with the Plague Committee, and Mr. Leask being placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

Professor Muller here asked that Dr. Bahadhurjee would, under the circumstances, withdraw his amendment.

Dr. Bahadhurji having withdrawn his amendment, the original motion was altered at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, and it read as follows:—That with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution and having regard to the fact that the services of Dr. Weir having been requisitioned by the Plague Committee, the Corporation placed the services of Dr. Weir with the said committee for a period of three months and for special duty under that committee, and a temporary vacancy having thus occurred in the office of the Executive Health Officer Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, be appointed acting Health Officer for the said period on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

THE PAREL HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered the following letter, which was proposed by Dr. Bhalchundra to be recorded:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—In reply to Corporation Resolution No. 13130, dated 25th February, 1897, I have the honour to state that the Government House, Parel, was kindly placed by his Excellency the Governor at our disposal for a plague hospital at the time the Arthur Road Hospital was so severely taxed by the sudden influx of plague patients, and it was abundantly clear that a second hospital must be organized. General Gatacre having volunteered to start, equip, and run the hospital in the shortest possible time, the offer was gladly accepted and the hospital started. The Parel Plague Hospital is meant to work side by side with Arthur Road, and make that establishment more efficient by keeping its numbers down to reasonable dimensions, while also available for a very large number of patients should occasion arise. Up to the 5th of March there have been 99 admissions into the Parel hospital since it was opened. Of these, 67 were convalescent and 32 fresh cases. There have been 10 deaths, and 38 patients have been discharged recovered. There are now 51 patients in hospital, 22 are acute cases, 29 convalescent. Six sisters are in residence as nurses. The Medical officers are Surgeon-Captain Thomson, I.M.S., and Honorary Surgeon Mullen. There are also two second-grade hospital assistants. At present none of them are drawing pay from the hospital.

In conclusion I hope the Corporation will authorise me to disburse the necessary funds and such other sums as are required from time to time for the support of this useful and necessary institution.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Bahadhurjee, speaking on the subject, said:—That since the Commissioner's report was requested, matters had changed altogether. In fact, the Commissioner need not have come to the Corporation for any grant for Parel Hospital, for only the other day a large amount was placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee. Only the Commissioner, it is hoped, would watch the interests of the Corporation and check the luxuriance and extravagance for which military work was famous. It was true that in time of emergency the spending department of Government was given a free hand, but still there was the Accountant-General to pull up the Commissary General, for instance. And it was not an unknown occurrence for a Commissary General to have been pulled up and even more than pulled up for his lavish and extravagant expenditure. In this very matter of the Parel Hospital it was clear from the Commissioners' letter that the Arthur Road Hospital sank into insignificance altogether in comparision with the Parel Hospital in the matter of extravagance as regards its staff and its stores. The hospital at Parel had a storekeeper and assistants, and ward warders or general ward supervisors, but Dr Choksey was his own storekeeper. These hospital assistants did all the necessary ward supervision. Besides the hospital assistants the Parel Hospital had, a resident medical officer and a medical officer as its chief. These, the Commissioner said, were not paid from the hospital which meant that when the month was over, their salaries would be a charge on the Municipality. These salaries of hundreds were contrasted with the Rs. 150 paid to Dr. Choksey as Officer in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital that treated more acute cases there and had quite as many inmates as the Parel Hospital. But it should be remembered that the more expensive Parel arrangement stood in the way of the second Municipal Hospital at Cammatteepoora, which, though ready to begin work, was brushed aside, because the special Parel arrangement was desired to be utilized. There was no reason why the same help could not have been given at the Arthur Road when it was most needed. And this pushing aside of the Kamatipura Hospital, which had since been started with only a ward medical officer and a modest staff, was all the more surprising when the Parel arrangement was not to be a Hospital but only a Convalescent Home. It was wrong to say that it was started as a Hospital, for no acute case was admitted till the 25th of last month, and whoever maintained to the contrary was far away from the truth. In the matter of stores also there was considerable extravagance, but he would not go into the details, since the Municipal treasury was now freely placed at the disposal of others. As another glaring instance of hasty extravagance might be mentioned the extraordinary expenditure on nurses ordered out from England by wire. He (the speaker) maintained that there were enough nurses in India, they only required to be justly and properly allocated according to the needs of the day. He hoped that the Commissioner would exercise the necessary check on wasteful expenditure by the Plague Committee.

Mr. Hamilton thought there was no reason to believe that the Hospital at Parel was conducted on on extravagant scale. The indents for stores had been drawn up by responsible officials, and the Corporation rely upon such officials rather than upon the mere opinion of Dr Bhadhurji. The late attack upon General Gatacre was most unworthy. He had voluntarily come forward in a kindly spirit to our assistance when our own Hospital at Arthur Road had broken down and he had established the Parel Hospital to be run by Volunteers. It was intended to be a large hospital, and a large staff had been engaged. But since then the Plague Commission had been appointed, and the local Hospital were to be established. This would reduce the staff and stores required for Parel. But the staff and stores would not be useless, for they would be transferred to and utilised by the ten Hospitals. The nurses proposed to be engaged would be of invaluable service.

The letter was then recorded.

THE HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

URGENT REPRESENTATION HOUSE GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the following correspondence be recorded:—

General Department, Bombay castle, 24th February 1897.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor-in Council desires to impress upon you the absolute necessity and extreme urgency of increaling the staff of special medical officer Inspectors employed in the various sections of the City of Bombay to report cases of bubonic plague, order the removal of the sick to hospitals, enquire into death cases, order disinfection of houses, &c. It seems to His Excellenc-in-Council that the existing staff of Inspectors of those, that is, who are in the position and can be trusted to enter and search houses, is not enough to enable them to do the work required as efficiently as it needs to be done. The first and most important thing is to discover the cases of plague. Unless and until that is done thoroughly, cases may remain untreated, and infected houses undiscovered, and healthy persons may in left to live in close proximity with those suffering from plague, and, as a consequence, the efforts to secure the removal of the sick to hospitals, treatment of houses in which cases have occured, and the protection, if protection be possible, of houses threatened will be partial and wanting in effectiveness. His Excellency-in-Council considers that at this time no house, however often previously inspected, should be left uninspected by some such inspector for more than seven days at the most. The first essential of a thoroughly comprehensive treatment of the City is an organization of Inspector sufficient in number to bring to light the cases of suspected plague; and houses in which a case has occurred should, as far as possible, be emptied and the occupants provided with acommandation elsewhere.

The treatment of dwellings and premises is provided for in the rules published in Notification No. 228-P of 10th February 1897, and on that point it is unnecessary at present to say more.

It is the conviction of Government that the Municipality ought not to hesitate to incur the expanditure needed for increasing the staff of Inspectors and of Doctors to the extent needed to enable them to perform thoroughly the work that has been indicated above to be essenial. If it is found to be difficult or impossible to find whole time workers, it may be feasible to employ in the evenings and mornings persons who are busy through the day, and possibly voluntary workers might be found.

Government are aware that a scheme for the re-organization of the Health Department is under the consideration of a Committee of the Municipal Corporation. I am to say that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the work of this Committee should be pushed on with the utmost vigour, with due consideration to the work being properly performed.—I have, &c.,

J. De C. Atkins, Secretary to Government,
Bombay, 2nd March 1897.

To the Municipal Commissioner. Memo.—There cannot be any doubt that for another year it is desirable that an inspection at intervals, not longer than once in seven days, of each building in the City should be made. To effect the inspection the establishment I estimate further on will be necessary. In estimating this establishment I have had the advantage of consulting Sergeon Major Street and Sergeon-Captain Jeunings. The establishment necessary, assuming that there are 35,038 properties containing one or more buildings, will be—

Medical Officers	125
European Sub-Inspectors	125
Native Sub-Inspectors	125
Policemen	250

The establishment will cost, as estimated below, Rs. 65,500 per month or Rs. 7,86,000 per annum:—

Medical Officers	125 ×	Rs.	250 =	31,250
European Sub-Inspectors	125 ×	"	200 =	25,000
Native Sub-Inspectors	125 ×	"	50 =	6,250
Policemen	250 ×	"	12 =	3,000

This is the lowest estimate of establishement required for the inspection of each building in the City once in seven days, that can, after full consideration, with any confidence, be submitted. I must take this opportunity of pointing out that each building in which a death from any cause has occurred has been under constant inspection and disinfection for at last three days.

Volunteer assistanee, however enthusiastic and admirable, must be uncertain and spasmodic, and can only be depended on to supplement organized and paid efforts.

In regard to the re-organization of the Health Department, there is, I venture to think, a misapprehension as to the system of organization that has now gradually been evolved. I would point out that the only re-organization of the Health Department, which is practicable, has been gradually effected since the appearance of bubonic fever in an epidemic form. Of all the authorities who come to Bombay to study and inspect our operations, not one has had to suggest a change in the organization of the Health Department, nor ventured to recommend any other organization as more effective. I would respectfully point out that the re organization of the Health Department has generally been confounded with the amendment of the Municipal Act. What is necessary is that the Municipal Act should be amended—

1st, in regard to the provisions controlling the registration of deaths;

2nd, in regard to the provisions for sanitary control.

When the Municipal Act has been amended, the Health Department can be at once expanded to discharge the functions thereby conferred.

The organization of the Health Department, it should be known, is the organization that has been developed after a great many years' work. The present organization has been copied in every part of India, and, I believe, is the organization which Medical Officers are desirous to have introduced in England. No better proof of the success of the organization can be given than the estimate I have now the honour to submit to you, showing the expenditure that must be incurred, should any measures more drastic or bteter than those we have been carrying out be attempted.

I have not included in the estimate the cost of the services of eight medical men of the rank of Commissioned Officers to be employed in supervising the additional establishment now estimated for.

T. S. Weir, Health Officer.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Municipal Secretary for the information of the Committee sitting on the re-organization of the Health Department. The Commissioner would be glad to learn whether the said Committee is likely to meet and transact business.

P. C. H. Snow, Commissione.
March 5

Dr. Bahadhurjee speaking about disinfectants mentioned in the correspondence, said that there did not seem to be any judicious use of the Municipal money. It was only the other day that the Standing Committee actually saved the Municipal treasury from being mulcted in nearly twice the proper sum in regard to one item only. It appeared that in their zeal or for want of the requisite knowledge of materials the Municipal Executive were ordering, they were being deceived by cunning contractor. But not only so, the plague Committee also would seem to be very extravagant in these matters, for not many hours ago he (the speaker) learnt that though the officer who knew his business did not want more than one pound of a particular kind of disinfectant a hundred pounds were thrust on him. That showed in an indirect way the composition of the Committee at regards matter of sanitation, for the mere qualification to practice medicine did not carry with it a certificate of sanitary knowledge or experience. But whether in the matter of disinfectants or in the general measures of the suppression of plague there seemed to be a general dacoity in the Municipal treasury which was fast getting depleted. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The correspondence was then recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Messrs. Garlick and Co., on Tuesday, addressed the following circular letter to the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

Dear Sirs,—A few days ago we forwarded you a pamphlet on the "Disposal of Town Sweepings," which embodies reports by the late Commissioner (Mr. Acworth) and those of Mr. Murzuban and Dr. Weir on Working of experimental Incinerators erected by us for the Municipal Corporation in 1893.

We have adopted this course of addressing you upon this subject, as it is the only one open to us, and because we feel that the Corporation is committed to a scheme (the Chimbur scheme) which is fraught with serious danger to the future health and prosperity of the city.

It may be urged that anything we have to state upon the subject is from interested motives, but we would wish to point out that although we lay ourselves open to such a suspicion, it is the interest which we have had in the matter that has enabled us to study the subject in all its phases and to give an opinion which as citizens we claim a right to do, and to which we trust you will accord your patient consideration.

It was quite evident from the discussion which took place at last Thursday's meeting, that although the resolution for the carrying out of the Chimbur scheme was carried unanimously in January last, that there exists a widespread feeling of unrest regarding the matter amongst the Corporators. This may no doubt be due to the sad experiences of the past few months, when so many of our fellow citizens have been carried away by the epidemic which has been raging amongst us, and the trade of the city utterly paralysed; and it is a very cheering and reassuring sign to find that the Corporators hesitate to carry into effect a scheme when such experiences as we have now before us show up the subject in such an entirely different light.

The Commissioner is reported to have stated that "sanitary experts had given it as their opinion that the principle of conveying and transporting the sweepings beyond the limits of the town was better than incineration."

We have been very much interested in this subject for many years, and have kept ourselves informed on all the information we could obtain, and we have no hesitation in stating that there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement; on the contrary the practice has been loudly condemned by all sanitary experts for many years past, for as far back as 1888, Mr. Thomas Codrington, M.I.C.E., who was commissioned by the Local Government Board to report on the subject, stated in his report that, "The practice of filling up pits, quarries and low lying lands with "materials containing offensive and putrescible matters sometimes afterwards to be built on, is now properly condemned on Sanitary grounds and town authorities, when places for deposit within their own bounderies are no longer available find neighbouring authorities more and more averse to allow refuse to be accumulated within their districts."

More recently the London County Council instructed their Engineer and Health Officer to report on the "disposal of town sweepings," and these gentlemen condemned the system of "dumping down" in more emphatic terms than Mr. Cordington.

Within the last month Dr. Roux, President of the Pasteur Bacteriological Institute of France (an associate of Dr. Yersin), stated in his report to the French Government on the plague question, that the plague bacillus was developed in the soil owing to the deposit of decaying rubbish and filth.

Further we ourselves have observed throughout the present epidemic that the localities where the disease has taken the strongest hold and was the most difficult to dislodge, are coincident with the spots that in years gone by were low lying lands and afterwards reclaimed (as one of the former Commissioners of the Corporation, Mr Arthur Crawford, states) with kuchra, filth and abominations of all kinds.

It surely needs no further testimony than these eminent authorities to show that the Chimbur scheme, if carried into effect, will be a gigantic blunder and fraught with the direst effects upon the health of the City.

The unhealthiness of the neighbourhood round the Byculla flats would if necessary add further testimony to the condemnation of such a scheme, and need there be a stronger condemnation than the fact that the Calcutta Corporation, after many years' trial and the expenditure of several lakhs of rupees on railway and rolling stock, are about to discard for sanitary reasons the very method that the Bombay Corporation is thinking of adopting.

It does not, however, follow that the only alternative is incineration, although it is considered by the authorities above referred to, to be the best and safest method, but the rubbish may be barged out to sea as Liverpool and other large town on the coast of England do, which would be a much more sanitary method of disposal than the one the Corporation are at present committed to, and should in our opinion have had some consideration if the subject had been dealt with from a sanitary instead of a financial point of view, which in such an important matter of this kind, should occupy quite a secondary position.

To make the plea of urgency now after the subject has been in the hands of the executive for upwards of five years, appears to us a very insufficient reason to induce the Coporation to commit such an egregious blunder, as this Chimbur scheme would be, better far to suffer inconvenience a short time longer and give the subject the consideration it deserves (for in our opinion it is only second to the Drainage question), than to commit a blunder which would most effectually ruin the city in course of time if carried into effect.

We trust that whatever mode of disposal is ultimately adopted you will see reason in our statements and raise your voice against such a retrogade step as the Chimbur scheme undoubtedly is.

Apologizing for thus addressing you, and also for the length of this letter.—We have, &c.,

GARLICK & Co.

FRONTIER POLITICAL CONTROL.

The details of the arrangements made with effect from the 1st instant for the political control of the country from the Hindu Kush to the Punjab frontier are as follows:—Major Deane is Political Officer for Chitral, Dir, and Swat, with the status of a Resident of the 2nd-class; Lieutenant Gordon is Assistant Politicel Officer in Chitral itself; and Mr. Davies, who leaves the Punjab Police for the Political Department, occupies a similar position on the Malakand. Gilgit is placed in charge of a political Agent under the Resident in Kashmir. Captain Godfrey fills this post with Lieutenant Kennion as his Assistant. With regard to the distribution of Kashmir Imperial Service troops beyond the Indus, the main body are concentrated at Gilgit, the only three outposts to be held in future being Chilas, Goupis, and a post in Hunza-Nagar. There will be a detachment at Bunji as a reserve for Chilas. The number of military officers attached to the Imperial Service troops beyond the borders of Kashmir Proper has been reduced, as the number of posts to be held is smaller. Goupis, which commands the road to Yasin, is the most westerly post to be held, Mastuj having been given up last year, while Ghizr on this side of the Shandur Pass is to be left to local levies.

With regard to Chitral, the arrangement under which the garrison has its headquarters at Drosh, with three companies of Infantry and a company of Sappers in Chitral Fort, and a detachment at Gairat has worked very satisfactorily. On no occasion have the troops been called upon to suppress disturbances, as the Chitralis have accepted the position and have given no trouble. The ease with which the Reliefs were carried out last year had a wholesome effect upon certain of the Adamzadas, or Sardars, as they would be called in Afghanistan, who are still sore at being deprived of their old arbitrary power over the people, a power exercised in the most cruel and tyrannical manner. These men recognise that the comparatively small garrison at Drosh and Chitral Fort are in direct communication with the Malakand Brigade, and that reinforcements from India could be sent through Swat and Dir at short notice. During the winter months snow upon the Lowarai Pass might make marching extremely difficult, but detachments could be got over between the storms, if the need were urgent. As a matter of fact the Chitral Valley is itself snow-bound from November to April, and no tribal gatherings are possible during that period. The Reliefs this year will be carried out during May, and the march of the troops to and from Drosh will be a simple matter, as the experience gained last season show how the movements from post to post could best be carried out. Major Deane is now arranging for the collection of supplies locally, and as the harvest in the Swat Valley is particularly good the tribesmen will be eager to dispose of their surplus grain and fodder. The expenditure connected with the Reliefs should be less than that incurred last year.—*Pioneer.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. d. per bottle.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Second memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1896-97:—(Information up to 20th February.)—Total area in Presidency including Sind and Native States 16 3-5 lakhs acres or 36 per cent. below last year's or 44 per cent. below the average. Decrease general in the Presidency but most marked in the Deccan and Karnatak due to failure of late rains. Sind shows improvement over last year's owing to favourable inundation. Probable outturn fair in Gujarat and Sind, but generally very low in Deccan and Karnatak except where helped by irrigation.

Gujarat.—Area 230,000 acres; nearly equalling last year's but 25 per cent. below average. Increase in South, due to sowing of wheat in place of cotton damaged by excessive rain, barely sufficient to make up for large deficit in Punch Mahals, where rain at sowing time was scanty. Crop diseased in parts of Broach and Punch Mahals, where expected outturn middling; fair elsewhere.

Gujarat States.—Area 357,000 acres; equal to last year's but 12 per cent. below average. Sowing rain favourable in Baroda and Kathiawar. In Cutch more area devoted to other crops. Elsewhere deficiency of sawing rain curtailed area. Crop good in Kathiawar and Cambay; fair elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 434,000 acres; 56 per cent. below last year's and 59 per cent. under average. Decrease general and due to failure of rain, which over large areas prevented sowings. Nearly 30 per cent. of the Deccan crop irrigated against 13 per cent. of last years. In Khandesh irrigated area more than trebled. In places dry-crop, where sown, either did not germinate or withered soon after germination. Here and there November rain helped to revive crops, which, however, have in many places in south and east failed altogether and elsewhere are expected to yield only a very low outturn. Irrigated crop fair. Disease reported from Ahmednagar.

Satara Jaghirs.—6,100 acres or less than ½ of average. Condition as in neighbouring British Districts.

Karnatak.—Area 207,000 acres; 62 per cent. below last year's and 58 per cent. under average. Decrease general but most marked in Bijapur where hardly 2 per cent. of the average area has been sown with wheat. Here as also in eastern sub-divisions of Belgaum and Dharwar not only late but sowing rain very deficient and large tracts of lands have remained unsown. Irrigated and riverside crops good, but owing to scarcity larger proportion of these areas than usual has been devoted to jowari. Dry-crop in western sub-divisions of Belgaum and Dharwar promises fair, but in the east is almost a failure. Dharwar crop diseased in one taluka.

Karnatak States.—42,000 acres; 62 per cent. below last year's and 55 per cent. under average. In most places crop withering as in neighbouring British districts. Rust reported from Miraj.

Sind.—Area 346,000 acres; 13 per cent. over last year's, but 33 per cent. under average. Increase in Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier, due to increased irrigation supply: Decrease in Karachi due to scanty rainfall and in Thar and Parkar, to anticipated deficiency of canal irrigation supply. Crop good in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier; fair elsewhere.

Khairpur.—Has 12,500 acres with fair crop.

BOMBAY LIN AND RAPE SEEDS.

Second memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1896-97.—(Information up to 20th February.)—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 5,400 acres; 18 per cent. below last year's but 6 per cent. over average. Decrease due to insufficiency of later rains. Condition of the crop fair.

Gujarat States.—Area 2,200 acres, mostly in Cambay. Decrease due to same cause as in British territory. Condition fair.

Deccan.—Area 96,000 acres; less than one-fourth of last year's and one-half of average. Decrease general. Failure of late rains in September-October left little moisture for sowing and many lands remained unsown. Where sown, the crop either failed to germinate, or withered soon after germination. November rain benefited the crop to a slight extent. But for want of a further fall to feed the young plants, the crop has been almost everywhere a complete failure or has yielded a miserable outturn.

Satara Jaghirs.—Have only 800 acres or one-sixteenth of last year's with a poor crop.

Karnatak.—10,200 acres, one-ninth of last year's, mostly in Dharwar. Bijapur, the principal district growing this crop, has only 1,400 acres. The decrease as in the Deccan, due to absence of moisture, owing to failure of rains. Crop middling in Belgaum and Dharwar; in Bijapur it failed. Disease reported from 2 talukas in Dharwar.

Karnatak States.—Area 570 acres; one-sixteenth of last year's. Crop withered in places, elsewhere middling.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 1,600 acres; 45 per cent. below last year's and 70 per cent. below the average. The decrease due to insufficient rain. Crop good in Ahmedabad; fair elsewhere.

Gujarat States.—Area 53,400 acres; 14 per cent. over last year's but 15 per cent. under the average. Increase in Palanpur and Baroda due to favourable season. Crop suffered for want of misoture. Condition fair.

Sind.—Area 54,000 acres; 5 per cent. over last year's but 70 per cent. under the average. The increase is mainly attributed to substitution of the oil-seed for wheat for which moisture was found insufficient. Condition of the crop good in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts; fair elsewhere.

Khairpur.—2,500 acres. Increase due to better water-supply. Crop fair.

THE REVISED POLO RULES.

At a general meeting of members of the Indian Polo Association, held at Meerut on the 4th March, the following business was done:—

1. Major Sherston, the Honorary Secretary, informed the meeting that all the resolution passed in March 1896 at Umballa, had been embodied in the rules as they now appear in the calendar.

2. The accounts showing a balance credit of Rs. 1,191-14-6 were submitted and duly passed.

3. After considerable discussion on the proposed change in the height of ponies, it was proposed that the present rules as regards measurement and height should stand; but that C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. racing certificates 13-2¾ and under should entitle a pony to play as 13-3 under I. P. A. Rules. This was finally carried.

4. The Honorary Secretary, I. P. A., asked that he might be furnished with the conditions of the Inter-Regimental and Infantry Tournaments in order to put these in the polo calendar.

5. Local Tournament Committees were authorised to make an extra charge from owners bringing up ponies for measurement in order to remunerate the Veterinary-Surgeon assisting at the measurement. Where not more than 12 ponies are aged a fee of Rs. 16; 24 ponies Rs. 32, and so on, should be given to the Veterinary-Surgeon.

6. Rules 1 and 2 the rule regarding time of play to be entirely reconstructed. The maximum duration of a match to remain 40 minutes, but this to be divided into eight periods of 5 minutes actual play. When the ball is out of play time is not to count, but the ball must be revived at once, and players cannot ride off the ground as heretofore except at their own risk. When starting the game on reviving the ball from side time the umpire may throw in the ball, mounted, or else depute a bystander to do so.

7. Umpires shall order any player cutting his pony with sharp spurs to remove them, or to use spurs without rowels.

8. Rule 36, I. P. A., is struck out and the following Hurlingham Rule for "Offside" substituted:—

Rule 19. No player who is off-side shall hit the ball, or shall in any way prevent the opposite side from reaching or hitting the ball. A player is off-side when at the time of the ball being hit he has no player of the opposite side nearer the adversaries *back line* or behind that line, and he is neither in possession of the ball, nor behind one of his own side who is in possession of the ball. The goal line means the eight yard line between the goal posts.

A player if off-side remains off-side until the ball is hit or hit at again.

9. When the game is stopped owing to an accident or broken ball, the umpire shall revive the game by throwing in a ball at the spot where it was when the accident occurred, or where it was last struck when the ball broke.

10. Rule 44. When a foul is given and the ball about to be struck 50 yards from adversary's back line none of the latter may stand between the flags, nor may they ride out to meet the ball through the goal. When a foul is given, the period shall not come to an end until the penalty shall have been enacted.

11. It was decided to hold a Champion Cup Tournament for a cup value Rs. 2,000, to be won outright. This tournament to be open to any team, and to be played at Lucknow, so that the finals shall take place during the Civil Service Cup Week, 1898.

As at present arranged, Sir Antony MacDonnel will not leave for the hill until much later than usual. He may even remain down until the rains, should circumstances seem to render such a departure from established practice desirable and expedient. Everything depends on the condition of the United Provinces. If prospects brighten and if the relief measures run smoothly and satisfactorily, His Honour may be able to go to Naini Tal and give more attention to the ordinary matters of administration than is possible amid the alarms and excursions of famine business; but some considerable time must elapse before a final decision is arrived at. Sir Antony intends to move to Allahabad before the end of this month, and to stay there as long as the calls of that important and heavily stricken division may seem to require.

THE JEYPORE LIBEL CASE.

In the case of Rao Bahadur Babu Kanti Chunde Mukerji, C.I.E., Chief Member of the State Council Jeypore, versus (1) Bakhshi Lachman Dass, Proprietor and Manager of the *Rajputana-Malwa Times*, Ajmere; (2) Syed Mumtaz Ahmed, Printer and Publisher of the *Rajputana-Malwa Times* and (3) Babu Surendro Nath Chatterji, Editor of the *Rajputana-Malwa Times* (Charges under sections 500, 501, 502, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.) An Ajmere majistrate, Mr. Cobb, on Friday last, framed a regular charge against both the accused under sections 500, 501, 502, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and asked them if they pleaded guilty, or had any defence to make. Both the accused stated that they would make their defence and would put in written statements.

The next hearing of the case has been fixed for Monday, the 22nd March.

On the 5th March, the accused put in a list of 43 witnesses, including the names of H. H. the Maharaja at Jeypore, and his mother, the wife (Rani) of the late Maharaja Ram Singh, but the court, before ordering the issue of process for the examination of these witnesses by Commission, asked the accused to file written interrogatories when it would be decided whether they should be sent or not.

The names of the editors of the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, the *Moinsul Hind* (Ajmere), and the *Rajasthan Samachar* (Ajmere), with certain issues of their papers containing criticisms on the Jeypore administrationwere also included in the list, but the court actiug under section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, refused to callt hem on the ground that these names were included in the list simply for the purpose of vexation and delay.

All the other witnesses (who are mostly from the Jeypore State) with the exception of Mr. Wacha, late Principal of the Maharaja's College, Jeypore (whose full address was not given), have been ordered to be summoned for the 22nd March, 1897, if the accused deposit in Court by Monday, the 8th March, Rs. 470 10 on account of reasonabe expenses of the witnesses to be incurred in attending the court.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 11.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut F DeB Hancock to be Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur, vice Lieut R S Pottinger, promoted, but to continue under the orders of the Govt of India.

Major S M C Schneider and Lieut-Col J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs on the forenoon of the 1st March 1897.

With reference to this Dept Notification No. 1033, dated the 10th Feb 1897, the services of Major S M C Schneider are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept with effect from the 1st March 1897.

Hospital Asst Shaikh Lal Mahomed was placed in Medical charge of the Baroda Residency from the forenoon of the 31st Oct till the afternoon of the 3rd Nov 1896.

Surg-Major P J Damania having been appointed to the Medical charge of the Baroda Residency, assumed charge of his duties as Residency Surg on the afternoon of the 3rd Nov 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C N Seddon, I C S, to do duty as Administrator of the Sachin State, with effect from the 18th Feb 1897 vice Mr W C Rand, I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, first class Subordinate Judge, is granted an extension by eight months of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notifications No 7818, dated the 11th Nov 1895 and No 7566, dated the 6th Nov 1896.

Mr G McCorkell, ICS, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted furlough for twelve months from the 20th March 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr W Rook, City Police Inspr, Karachi, to be third grade Asst Supt of Police in the Karachi Dist for a period of six months or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Magaulal Fulchand, Mahalkari, petha Gogha in the dist of Ahmedabad, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, on return from furlough, to be Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan displacing Rao Saheb Janardan Damodar Dixit.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Rule III of the Rules relating to Police Officers published with Govt Notification No 8,88, dated the 22nd Dec 1891, to confirm Mr J A Guider as third grade Asst Supt of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem from the 1st April 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Surgn Capt T E Dyson, MB, CM, to be a Magte of the first class in the dist of Surat.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D Davies, on return to duty, to be Dist Supt of Police in the Bijapur Dist pending further orders.

Azam Magaulal Fulchand, Mahalkari, petha Gogha in the dist of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Thadhamal valad Hazarimal, sub pro tem Head Munshi, taluka Diplo in the dist of Thar and Parkar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

Azam Syed F Abubakar-el-Edrus, acting Head Karkun, taluka Daskroi in the dist of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional power, specified.

Azam Kewalram Chandumal, acting Head Munshi, taluka Dadu in the dist of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procednre, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Azam Purshottam Balwant Ghanekar, Special Civil Officer on famine duty in the dist of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Mahadeo Kolharkar, acting Mamlatdar taluka Rajapur in the dist of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Under Sect 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governer in Council is pleased specially to empower Rao Saheb Ganesh Mahadeo Kolharkar to pass sentences of whipping.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to depute Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Mathuradas, additional first class Subordinate Judge at Poona, to Assist the Hon Mr Justice Candy in his inspection of Courts.

Azam Gopal Sitaram Dikshit, sub pro tem Head Karkun, taluka Roha in the dist of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Martand Vinayak Dani, Special Civil Officer on famine duty in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Anuprai, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Hala in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Azam Narotam Bhoglal, acting Head Karkun, taluka Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of he third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers, specified.

Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad, on the 24th Feb 1897, in the forenoon.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji relinquished charge of the office of Third Judge of the Court of Smal Causes, Bombay, on the 22nd Feb 1897, in the forenoon

Mr J E Down, Dist Superint of Police. has been allowed by H M Secy of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 3218, dated the 2nd May 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, I C S, Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, from the date of the departure of Mr G McCorkell, I C S, and pending furthee orders.

Khan Saheb Hormusji Jamsetji, Plague Mamlatdar taluka Bassein and Rao Saheb Vaman Shivaji Nabar, Plague Mamlatdar, taluka Salsette in the district of Thana are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Crimina Procedure, 1882 to be Magistrates of the second in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 12 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr M H Dastur, Exe Officer to the Cantonment Committee, Poona to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Poona,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Jardine has been permitted to resign H Ms Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from the 8th Feb 1897.

Mr F G Pratt, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State fon India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E rhe Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C E Frost, I C S, to do duty as Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, and Dist Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and Prisident of the Local Bord established for the Kaira Dist. Mr F L Charles, I C S, to do duty as Colr and Dist Magte, Kanara, and Dist Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and Presidtnt of the Local Board established for the Kanara Dist; and Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, to do duty as Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmednagar, and Dist Registrar, Ahmednagar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmednagar Dist.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L W G Rivett-Carnac, Administrator Genl and Official Trustee of Bombay, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months from the 20th instant.

Mr Louis P Russell, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee of Bombay during Mr Rivett-Carnac's absence or until further orders

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D Morris, M Inst C E Port Engr is appointed co officiate as Port Officer, Karachi with effect from the 8th March 1897, pending the appointment of a successor to Commander Shopland, R I M retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C B Acworth has been appointed to officiate as Register of the Diocess during the absence on leave of Mr J C G Bowne or until further orders,

The Rev A B Watson M A Chaplain Church of Scotland Karachi is granted furlough for two years from the 10th 1897 or April such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev C E C DeCoetlogon, M A, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 24th Feb 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointment is made;—The Rev E S Hall M A, Chaplain of Aden, to officiate as Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his own duties, until relieved.

The Rev C H Badham, B A, officiating Chaplain of Ghorepuri, to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar from date of departure on leave of the Rev A W Baynham.

With the sanction of Govt the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev H W Nelson to attend him as Domestic Chaplain with effect from the 27th Feb 1897.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Cooke, M A, F I C, F G S, Assoc M Inst C E Principal, College of Science, Poona, is granted furlough for one year from the 20th inst or such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it,

PURELY PERSONAL.

Prince Mavrocordato, whose name is among those that have been mentioned in connexion with the Governorship of Crete, has long occupied the post of Minister at Constantinople—the "blue ribbon" of the Greek Diplomatic Service. Five years ago, Greece, being then on the verge of bankruptcy, withdrew her Ministers from the Courts to which they were accredited, and elected to be represented by the less expensive charge d'affaires. Prince Mavrocordato, however, was left undisturbed on account of the paramount importance of the Constantinople Legation, which has the interests of over 300,000 Greeks committed to its charge, His Excellency is one of the few Greek subjects who are styled "Prince"—a distinction which forms the solitary exception to the absence of all titles from the thoroughgoing Democracy of modern Greece.

The Rev. Dr. Macmillan sends to the *Greenock Telegraph* particulars of a touching little incident which occurred in connexion with one of Dr. Nansen's lectures the other day. At the close of the lecture the Rev. J. B. Thomson, of Greenock, introduced himself in the ante-room of the Town Hall to the illustrious explorer as the brother of the African traveller, when he met with a most cordial reception. Mr. Thomson showed to him a small packet, containing two or three dried specimens of oak fern, with the inscription in Dr. Nansen's handwriting on a slip of paper. To Joseph Thomson, with the kindest regards of Fridtjof Nansen. A smile lit up the genial Scandinavian face at once, and he said that he remembered it perfectly, and all the bright association connected with it. The ferns were evidently gathered by Dr. Nansen in the neighbourhood of Christiania before he set out on this last expedition to the North Pole, and sent as a parting token of remembrance to his friend in Scotland.

Joseph Thomson and Nansen were (Dr. Macmillan says) great friends. Several references are made to this in the charming biography of the African explorer by his brother. "When in London, before sickness and hardship had undermined his marvellous constitution, it was his daily custom to lunch at the Criterion with a small band of congenial spirits, geographical and otherwise, which at various times included such well-known names as Du Chaillu, Nansen, and J. Scott Keltie." The two men found their mates in each other, and linked together Greenland's icy mountains and Afric's golden sands, Norway and Scotland. Joseph Thomson valued the parting token of his friend so highly that he carried it about with him always in a pocket-book, where it was found among his possessions after his death.

In connexion with the anniversary of George Washington's birth on the 22nd ult.—a day which this year, as usual, is to be duly celebrated by the Americans residing in London—the *Rocket* mentions that Washington House, at Brington, Northamptonshire, fron which the family came, still exists. It is not a very imposing dwelling, but has a pedigree which is unimpeachable. The Washington family was closely identified with the King in the Parliamentary wars, and during the Commonwealth Sir John Washington sought refuge in Virginia. This Sir John, there is every evidence, was the direct lineal ancestor of that stout-hearted old "rebel" General George Washington.

The following notice has been prominently posted up on the Church House adjoining the Church of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, since the beginning of the week: "Wanted, immediately, a few persons of fair character (age or sex immaterial), at a salary of £500 per annum, simply to mind their own business, and leave other people's alone. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the hon. secretary of the Neglected Home Department. The notice has been greatly discussed in the town; but up to date nobody has succeeded in finding out what it means. A solution of the mystery would do much to relieve the puzzled minds of the good folk of Ipswich.

The Rev. D. Grenville Lewis, acting chaplain of the prison at Shepton Mallet, in an article in the *Prisons Service Review*, gives a table from the inspector's annual report on the Eastern State Penetentiary, Philadelphia, showing the relation of intoxicating drink to crimes of 658 convicts received in that institution in one year:

Total abstainers	112
Moderate drinkers	346
Occasionally intemperate	191
Intemperate	6
Total	658

The pickpocket, the forger, the embezzler, the bank-note engraver, and such-like, Mr. Lewis says, are not drunkards. If they were they could not carry on their nefarious work.

An inquest at Leamington the other day concerning the death of Mr. Richard Green, an American tourist, who was staying with relatives at Leamington, brought to light some unlooked-for dangers from the bedroom gas-bracket. Mr. Green met his death through the gas-tap being too loose, After extinguishing the light, he partly turned the tap on again, and, being devoid of the senses of smell and taste, was slowly poisoned by the fumes. One of the jurymen stated that there was a great danger from the practice of leaving gas-jets glimmering in bed rooms, because moths frequently extinguished them, and another remarked that the fluctuations of pressure from the gasworks often put the flame out.

In the course of his reminiscences of Mathew Arnold in the *Temple Magazine* for March Dean Farrar reminds us that valuable as were Mathew Arnold's contributions to literature, he, like Mr. Browning, was for many years so far unrecognised that his contributions to literature added little or nothing to his income. "When he was at Harrow he was surcharged on the Income Tax, and appealed to the Commissioners who were mostly local tradersmen and others. He told them that they had added to the income which he returned, which was not more than the £1,000 a year which was all he ever received from his post of Inspector of Schools. 'Oh, but, Mr Arnold, you are a writer,' said the Commissioners. 'Gentlemen,' he said, in his amusing tone, 'you see before you that unfortunate being, an unpopular author! My books, so far, have not added to my income.' It was not till later years that his writings materially increased his somewhat narrow resources."

When Arnold visited America, his first lecture was delivered at New York, and many had paid large fees for good places. But before he had spoken long he was met by cries of "Speak up, Mr Arnold!" "We cannot hear you, Mr Arnold!" and many left the hall while he was speaking. "Next morning" he said, a professor of Elocution called on me, and remarked, 'This will never do, Mr Arnold. People buy tickets to come and hear you, but you are very inaudible. Let me give you a lesson. Arnold gratefully accepted the offer, and was much better heard at subsequent lectures. At one hall he saw a sort of music-stand, which was just the right height for him, and as the sight of one of his eyes was stronger than the other, he used to place it at his right, read a sentence, and then raise his head as he delivered it. Next mornine there appeared in a New York paper a criticism in which was the remark, "As for Mr. Arnold's manner, it reminds us of an elderly parrot pecking at a trellis!"

These and similar criticisms, Dean Farrar says, Arnold took with absolutely imperturbable good humour. He used to travel about the United States to deliver his lectures, with Mrs. Arnold, his two daughters, and the agent whom he elegantly called his "impresario." They usually had free railway tickets presented to them, and when the ticket collector in the train was told this, he remarked, in a condescending tone, "Oh, the Arnold troupe, I suppose"—"Just as if we were a travelling circus!" said Mr. Arnold, with a hearty laugh. Among other places he visited Chicago. The next morning there was an article in one of the newspapers beginning, "We have seen him; he is an elderly gentleman, who parts his hair in the middle, with supercilious manners, and illfitting clothes" Many might have been annoyed by such liberties. To Mr. Arnold, the Dean adds, they only caused extreme amusement, as he narrated them to his friends.

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"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
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KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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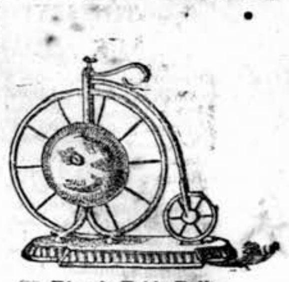

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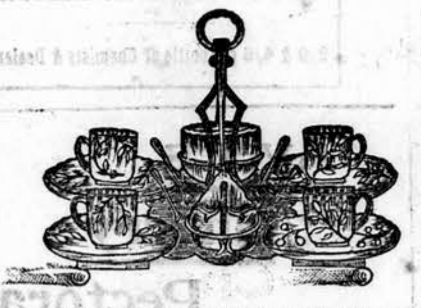

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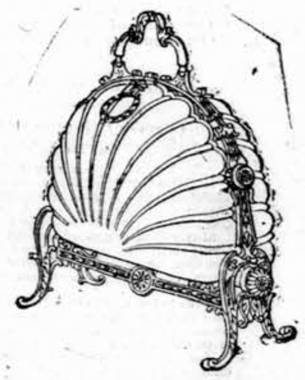

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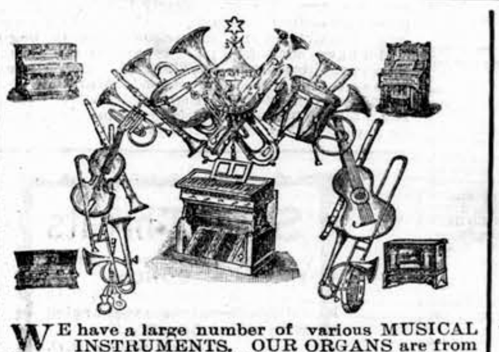

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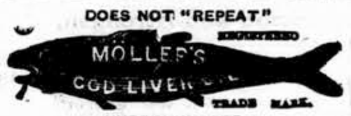

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